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In South, Beirut

Lebanon Shaken By New Fighting

hacked Christian militiamen minutes, the reporters said, the shelled the Lehanese Army in the south today and battled Syrian days. There were no reported casutroops in Beirut. It was the city's worst fighting since the civil war and the first time that major violence has flared simultaneously on both fronts.

Syrian peacekeeping_troops resumed heavy-weapons fire on out-gunned militia forces in the predominantly Christian east side of Beirut at midmorning, after over-night fighting that the Christians said left 65 of their number dead and about 220 wounded, Syrian troops reported one dead and five soldiers wounded.

The renewed shelling, after a morning of heavy sniping, was still much less intense than the overnight artillery barrages that en-gulfed eastern residential areas. But rightst officials said the latest round had claimed five more dead.

Lebanese state radio said a policeman was among the dead, felled by a sniper burst on the "green line" between the Christian and

In southeast Lebanon, the Christian militias unleashed about 90 minutes of artillery fire on UN and Lebanese Army positions in the town of Kaukaba — dashing for the eighth straight day the governmeot's bid to send its first troops The official army spokesman -

speaking to foreign reporters cause of the flare-up, also charged trapped with Lebanese officers in underground shelters, said angrily, field artillery.

"If Israel wasn't behind them [the The Liberal Party chief, former militias], no one would dare say, We are shelling the Lebanese

The spokesman, Mabmoud Matar, said that what he called the army's "crucially important" move to a planned headquarters in the south-central town of Tibnine now spokesman, Spokesman, In the south, Mr. Matar, the army spokesman, spok

The shelling sprayed large hunks of molten shrapnel within yards of other foreign reporters at Palestinian guerrilla positions just oorth of Kaukaba. It set off a oumber of fires in and around the town.

alties, however. Nor was there any immediate ex-planation for the flare-up, following reports two days earlier from army and UN sources that U.S. pressure had persuaded Israel and the militias to soften opposition to

the army move. In Beirut, the Syrian troops overnight barrage was the fiercest in a six-month-old feud with the Christian militiamen. It followed a warning from Damascus of an Israeli-Christian plot inside Leba-

The fire zeroed in on offices of the main militia factions — the Phalangist and National Liberal

One shell knocked out official Phalangist Party radio late yester-day, minutes after the beavy-weapons fire began. It was back on the

air early today.

In addition to the party offices, dozens of civilian buildings were hit - most of them in the main Ashrafiyeb residential area of east Beirut, a neighborhood already battered by three major rounds of Syrian-Christian fighting since February.
Residents confirmed that the

Christian militias were firing back south to near the Israeli border from the area, mostly with machine since the war ended 20 months ago. guns. The Syrians, who said militia sniper fire bad been the initial

President Camille Chamoun, made it clear that the political stalemate that began the fighting remained,

"depends on how much the U.S. portance of the army, which has yet to fire a shot against the militias

To Press Peace Effort

Vance Arrives in Egypt **After Talks With Begin**

talks with President Anwar Sadat, said that the United States would press ahead with its Mideast peace effort and termed his earlier talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin "useful."

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said that the length of Mr. Vance's stay in Egypt would depend on what progress was made.

"As far as the United States is concerned we shall persevere in the search for peace," Mr. Vance told reporters at Ben-Gurion Airport as he left Israel. "There is no more important cause."

Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel indicated yesterday that Egypt would not press the United States to present its own plan for a Middle East settlement, but Egyptian diplomats

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 7
[AP) — Secretary of State Cyrus
Vance, arriving in Egypt today for "scrious and useful," and Mr. Begin said that Mr. Vance did not press for new policies from Israel

> for Israel to change its position." the prime minister said. Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that he hoped Mr. Vance's trip to Egypt would hring

"There was no American request

"somehow and some way a contin uation of the peacemaking process." Mr. Carter said that Mr. Vance's description of the peace process was not based on new information

assessment," of the situation.
Outside Mr. Begin's office about Egyptian Foreign Minister 40 U.S. Jews shouted, "Vance go tohammed Ibrahim Kamel indihome," and displayed signs detected yesterday that Egypt would manding that there be no U.S. pressure on Israel.

Mr. Begin said that his government sull hoped for the resumption have said privately that they hope of ministerial-level talks with Egypt the United States will formulate a and wished Mr. Vance well in his

Study Funded by Tobacco Firms Ties Smoking to Many Diseases

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (UPI) — A study funded by major tobacco companies has linked cigarette smoking to irreversible heart damage, ulcers, indigestion and many other malarties, including com-

Medical Association's Committee for Research on Tobacco and

scientific arguments against smoking, came from grants from the

cigarette industry, declined comment on the report. Officials of RJ. Reynolds Industries Inc., parent company of RJ. Reynolds Tobacco Co., also withheld comment.

this project supports the contention that cigarette smoking plays an important role in the development of chronic, obstructive pulmonary diseases and constitutes a grave danger to individuals with

Researchers found connections between cigarette smoking and many maladies, most notably stroke and heart disease. They found that a combination of nicotine and a temporary lack of oxygen can creases the risk of blood clots that could cause fatal strokes or heart

The report said free fatty acids — linked to fatal heart rhythm irregularities - were found in greater amounts in the blood of smokers than in blood samples from nonsmokers. It also said that cigarette smoke may inhibit the body's bacteria-destroying organ-



Pope Paul VI during coronation ceremonies in 1963.

No Clear Favorite In Papal Succession

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT) — There will be no clear favorite when the 116 members of the College of Cardinals meet in Rome later this month to choose a new pope, according to the few students of the Roman Catholic Church who flow themselves to speculate of ly about the successor to Pope Paul

Even though Pope Paul spoke several times of his impending death, none of the cardinals who will choose his successor from within their own ranks would speculate in public about the identity of the next pope. If there is any politick-ing among the cardinals, it is not visible.

Still, six or eight individuals are prominently mentioned from among those who will meet in the Sistine Chapel.

Perhaps the greatest question is whether the next pope will be the first non-Italian to reign since 1523. Because the makeup of the College Cardinals changed during the

reign of Pope Paul, there are now only 27 Italians among the 116 voting members from 40 countries. It observers of the Vatican, that non-Italian cardinals might try to agree on one non-Italian candidate.

Among Favorites

Among the cardinals named as favorites are Sergio Pignedoli, Pericle Felici, Sebastiano Baggio and Giovanni Benelli of Italy; Eduardo Pironio, born in Argentina of Italian parents; Franz Koenig of Austria; Aloisio Lorscheider of Brazil; Johan Willebrands of the Netherlands; and Bernardin Gantin, born

Some of these cardinals are considered conservative, others progressive, but most are seen as just slightly off the center, which, in the setting of the College of Cardinals, is quite traditional. The issue is really not liberal or

conservative," said the Rev. Fran-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Cardinals Called to Elect Successor

15,000 View Pope's Body; **Burial Is Set for Saturday**

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, Aug. 7 (UPI) — An estimated 15,000 mourners waited for hours in the rain today before filing past the body of Pope Paul VI in the papal summer palace south of Rome.

The body of Pope Paul, who died last night following a heart attack, was lying in state in a small mourning chapel on the third floor of the

The mourners began lining up outside the 17th-century palace shortly after dawn and were al-

By the end of the day, palace of-ficials estimated that about 15,000 had moved up the stairs to see the

The Vatican, meanwhile, summoned the cardinals of the Roman

Inside An obituary, photos and other stories appear on Pages 4 and 5.

Catholic Church from around the world to begin the centuries-old ritual of choosing a successor to Paul. The Vatican announced that the pope's body will be moved Wednesday from the Castel Gan-dolfo palace to the Vatican and that burial will take place in St. Peter's Basilica on Saturday.

Nine Days of Masses

Following the burial, there will be nine days of requiem masses to the basilica celebrated by nine cardinals who will take part in the task of electing a new leader of the world's 700 millioo Roman Catho-

In the interim, French-born Car-dinal Jean Villot is officially head of the church in his role as papal chamberlain.

The Vatican officials said the place of Pope Paul's burial in St. Peter's had not yet been deter-mined. Other popes are buried in der the main altar.

The pope's body will lie in state in the basilica Thursday and Friday in front of the main altar, the officials said. On Salurday a requiem mass will be said over the body and

then it will be buried. The first official visitor to the chamber where the pope is lying in state was Italian President Sandro Pertini. When the public was finally allowed to enter the palace, there

was general confusion as the crowd pushed up the five flights of stairs to see the body. People fainted on almost each landing of the narrow, hot stairway, and many gave up bewas "a clear moral beacon to a cause of the pushing and shoving and tried to turn back, further impeding the flow of visitors. Labor Also Worries About Election

Flags throughout Italy were or-dered flown at half staff for three cardinals to choose his successor must begin between 15 and 18 days

The official summons calling the cardinals to Rome was issued by the dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals, Cardinal Carlo Confalo-

Under norms established by Pope Paul in 1975, the conclave of

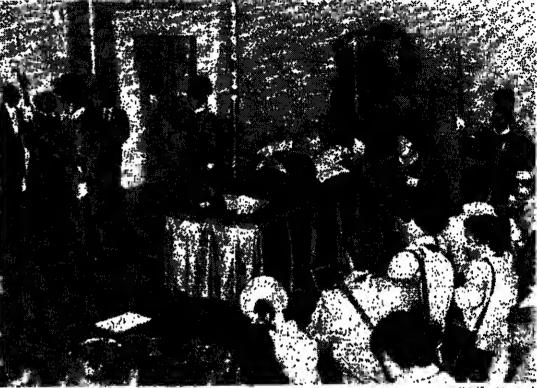
There are 131 members of the College of Cardinals but only 116

of them are under the age of 80 and therefore eligible to vote

The body of the pontiff lay on a

tilted slightly on a wooden hier cov-ered with a silver cloth with silver and gold edging. He was dressed in his traditional white-and-gold papal vestments with a scarlet velvet collar and a pointed bishop's mitre. The body was watched over by four Swiss papal guards as the crowds filed past quickly.

cedessor, Pope John XXIII. It was



Photographers crowd into room in Castel Gandolfo palace where pope's body is lying in state.

Carter Praises 'Moral Beacon'

World Leaders Hail Pope Paul

PARIS, AUG. 7 - The guns fell silent briefly in Lebanoo, and West German television broke into its programming with Mozart's "Requiem." In New York, the

"Requiem." In New York, the word passed from church to church: "Ring your bells. The pope has died."

Bells tolled all over the world for Pope Paul VI, who died of a heart the pope Paul VI, who died of a heart the pope Paul VI. The population of attack yesterday. People openly wept and leaders of nations praised him. Here is some of the reaction:

troubled world" and Paul's works "have served me personally as a source of great moral inspiration." French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing: "France had followed with respect and affection his long effort to maintain and transmit the message of the scriptures in its authentic purity, lighted by his own spirituality, while at the same time persevering . . . to the often diffi-cult and sometimes trying realines of a world seeking itself."

Passionate Longing

British Prime Minister James Callaghan: "I vividly recall his deep concern for humanity and his

ber last year. His statesmanship during the many years of difficult problems and above all his passion-

Pope Paul VI, who died of a heart The pope's death "fills me personally with pain and plunges the Ital-ian nation into mourning." He called Paul "a great pontiff, a spir-President Carter: The pontiff itual guide and an interpreter of the people's aspirations to peace, social justice and solidarity among all nations.

Dutch Primate Cardinal Johannes Willebrands: Paul "was aware that sometimes there was a different way of thinking between him and the bishops here, but this did not affect his love for us."

Effects in Future A spokesman for West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's So-cial Democratic Party: The pope's activities "have met respect beyond the Roman Catholic Church. The pope has turned the dialogue with ecumenism into practice. His work will have effects in the future." Israeli Chief Rabbi Shlomo

wise knowledge of the affairs of the U.K. when we bad talks in Septemon a historic era after the holocaust in Europe in his attempt to remove the chronic barrier of hatred be-tween Christianity and Judaism."

Archbishop Tomas O'Fiaich of Armagh, bead of the Catholic Church in Ireland: "We shall remember him as a wise and courageous leader who has carried the burden of supreme office during one of the most critical and challenging periods."
King Juan Carlos of Spain: "I

am profoundly and sorrowfully af-fected by the dismaying news."

Nine Days of Prayer

Lebanon's Maronite Christian Patriarch Antonius Butros Khreish: "I am asking the faithful in Lebanon and throughout the Arab countries to observe nine days of prayers for His Holiness."

Archbishop of Sydney, Cardinal Sir John Freeman: "It will take a while for a lot of people in the world to come to the conclusion that he was a very great pope because he has lived and ruled the church through a very difficult time and his great achievement has been to keep a balance between those to the right and those to the left."

Health. Its report was released last weekend.

Most of the \$15 million cost of the study, which strengthens

A spokesman for the Tohacco Institute, which represents the

cause irreversible heart damage. They also found that smoking in-

The 14-year research project was undertaken by the American

The committee believes that the hulk of research sponsored hy

pre-existing diseases of the coronary arteries," the report said.

isms, making smokers more susceptible to infections such as colds.

Thorpe's Refusal to Quit Jars Liberals

By Roy Reed

hut was Mr. Vance's "running LONDON, Aug. 7 (NYT) - The refusal by the former Liberal Party leader Jeremy Thorpe to step aside as a candidate for re-election has sent waves of consternation through his own party and tremors anxiety through the governing

Labor Party.
Mr. Thorpe has been accused of conspiracy to murder. Liberal leaders fear that, on top of their party's other troubles, Mr. Thorpe's candidacy could cost it sears in Parliament. The next election is expected this fall or in spring.
A further decline in the Liherals'

fortunes could be bad news for the Labor Party too, because it has no clear majority and has been governing with a shifting, patched-up coa-lition that depends heavily on the Some British observers believe

coming election could alter that. Liberal leaders reportedly are trying to persuade Mr. Thorpe to change his mind. An indication hy him Saturday night that he intend-ed to stay and fight is not thought

to be irrevocable in spite of his rep-ulation as a tough and determined Mr. Thorpe, 49, and three other men were charged Friday with con-spiring to murder Norman Scott. a one-time male model. Mr. Scott ers and prohably weaker was not killed. The four men are ty for the next election.

Mr. Thorpe has represented North Devon for nearly 20 years. and he is extremely popular there. His local Liberal Party met Satur-day night, and, after a long closed session, it reported that it had unanimously asked Mr. Thorpe to go on representing the district and to run again at the next election, said.

The statement said he had indicated his intention to do so. tional leader, David Steel, remained silent. But others voiced

dismay. Cyril Smith. an outspoken Liber-al member of Parliament, said that he had been in touch with four of the party's other 12 members of Parliament and that they felt "distinctly unhappy." as be did.

He said he did not want to prejudge Mr. Thorpe's guilt or inno-cence, but, he said, "Whether or not a person can contest the general election with a charge of this gravity pending is certainly ex-tremely doubtful." He said that the party might have to disown Mr.

Thorpe. The local party in Devon, apparently anticipating that its man might be disowned by the national that any disaffected Liberal voters party, said that it would urge him to run as an independent Liberal if might vote Conservative, although any number of uncertainties in the he could not run as an official Lib-

> The Liberal Party, which ruled Britain at the turn of the ecntury, has become progressively weaker since World War I. It has been under pressure recently not only because of the Thorpe case, which has been in and out of the British newspapers for some time, but also beuse of its agreement to vote with Labor on all important issues since March, 1977. That pact, which just ended, angered many Liberal voters and prohably weakened the par-

Ceausescu to Moscow

BUCHAREST, Aug. 7 (AP) -Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu left today for the Soviet Union at the invitation of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, the Romanian news agency Agerpres

Ideologically, the Liberals gener-The statement was greeted with tives and Labor. They favor strongshock in the national party. The na- er ties with Europe and they take an economic line somewhere between the capitalism espoused by right-wing Conservatives and the socialism advocated by left-wing Labor members.

Remnant of Spanish Rule in Morocco

Ceuta Anxious Over Its Enclave Status

North African holdings to a newly

independent Morocco, it insisted

on retaining both Ceuta and Melil-

People Anxions

Gen. Saavedra's troops will have to

defend Ceuta against the armies of King Hassan II of Morocco, who has toned down his claim to the two enclaves to retain Madrid's

support for his annexation of the former Spanish Sahnra in 1975. But

the people of Centa are anxious,

for, no matter how much they insist on the Spanishness of their outpost,

they are not sure other Spaniards

old editor of El Faro de Ceuta, the

local newspaper. "What is the gov-ernment doing, not just saying, to

show that Ceuta is Spanish? Are

they deceiving us? Are we going to

stay here - or are we not going to

are convinced.

There seems little likelihood that

By James M. Markham

CEUTA (NYT) - Hunched over, their backs piled with plastic shoes, detergents, radios and other duty-free goods bought here, the Moroccan women position them-selves to bribe the Moroccan customs officials, who kick at them angrily if the sums proffered are insufficient. Nearby, cars bearing Europeans glide easily through the porous checkpoint from Morocco to this slice of Spain on the Strait

of Gibraltar. "From 5 in the morning they are there smuggling," said a Spanish taxi driver with a disdainful wave at the ragged knots of Moroccan women and children, who consti-tute a significant element of Ceuta's fragile economy, "Until late at night. Like ants. You know, don't you, that Centa has never be-longed to the Moors? Never in his-

The taxi driver's history was a bit off, but his sentiments are shared hy most of the 70,000 Spaniards who live in this 8.5-square-mile peninsula, one of the ancient Pillars of Hercules. The other pillar is the more celebra ed Rock of Gihraltar. visible across the choppy strait on a

clear day. "This is Spain." said Gen. Luis Otero Saavedra, the starchy commander of the 9,000 troops sta-nioned in Centa, which was cap-tured from the Arabs by Portugal in 1415 and passed to Spain in 1580 when the crowns of Spain and Por-tugal were united under Philip II. In 1956, when Spain ceded other King Hassan will renew his insis-

la. 140 miles to the southeast on the are buying land on the other, safer side of the strait. "Gibraltar is not the same as Ceuta," insisted Serafin Becerra Lago, a restaurant owner elected to one of the enclave's two Senate seats on the government ticket a year ago. "This is like Hong Kong Here it will take a hundred years for the Moors to come up to our

cultural level, just as it may take us

tence that Ceuta and Melilla simi-

a hundred years to come up to England's." Socialists Unite

Premier Adolfo Suarez's coalition won both Ceuta's Senate seats "People here are worried, they lack confidence," said Antonio Ferrer Pena, the bearded 26-yearand its single lower house slot in the last elections; but the Socialist vote, split between two parties, outstripped that of the government party. Now the Socialists have united and could win coming municipal

elections here. Administratively, Ceuta is tied to the province of Cadiz in Andalusia, but, in order to control the new re-



gional government, the Socialists voted that Ceuta and Melilla, with their six legislators belonging to the government party, were not a part of the region. This ruffled sensitivities in Ceuta, and started people muttering that at heart the Socialists favor turning the enclave over to Morocco. Only the Communists openly take that stand.

"No," said Francisco Vallecillo.
a veteran Socialist, enjoying the late afternoon sun outside the bar Noray near the old fortified walls of the city. "No, we have just come out of one kind of feudalism under Franco. We don't want to come un-der annther with Hassan."

Alejandro Curiel, leader of the 4,000-strong Socialist union here,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

By Paul Hofmann

VADUZ, Liechtenstein, Aug. 7 (NYT) — Gold-and-red standards

barely three times the size of Man-

gold, for Liechtenstein is the richest

An average of \$11,055 is pro-

Liechtenstein; the per-capita prod-

uct in the United States is only

"Only Kuwait is ahead of us,"

said a leading Vaduz lawyer. He

was wearing a buge wristwatch

with a broad gold bracelet and gold

cufflinks worthy of an oil sheikh.

He said that be was on the boards

of many international bolding com-

panies, trusts and corporations, but

as those represented by the gold-

Shadowy Corporations

Some of these shadowy corpora-tions are known to have financed

white mercenary troops in black

Africa. Others have been founded

to collect royalties for the works of

Soviet emigre authors. Still others have allegedly recycled Malia mon-

Earlier this year the Liechten-stein government broke up a group

known as ICW Trust when it was

discovered to have been trafficking

in Soviet-manufactured subma-chine guns that were purchased in

Hungary and probably ended up in

Characteristically, the Vaduz au-thorities learned of the arms affair

through foreign press reports. "We

have no interest in covering up for crooks," a government spokesman, Walter Kranz, told a visiting Amer-

ican reporter. "If you come across

anything shady concerning us, do

let me know. Most of our tips come from the press, and we follow up

The principality has 30 civil ser-

vants in its finance department and a police force of 36. "Liechtenstein

simply isn't equipped to check up on all those sophisticated corpora-tions that are nominally based there," said Pierre Langguetin, a

high official of the Swiss National

Switzerland Pressing

The month-long anniversary fes-tivities here are overshadowed by

stein and Switzerland that nobody

bere will discuss officially. The gov-ernment spokesman, Mr. Kranz,

nevertheless remarked: "We won't

bow to any pressure. We are a bittle

people, but we are stiff-necked."

It is true, Mr. Kranz said, that

negotiations are going on between

between Liech

He said that Switzerland was

Bank, in a recent interview.

each one."

loving lawyer.

nation per capita in the West.

Wealthy Liechtenstein Celebrates Its Prince's Reign

One lawyer, Herbert Barliner,

has just scored a coup by bringing the Vienna Symphony Orchestra to Vaduz for the celebrations honor-

"A live concert is a big thing for

Liechtenstein," an Italian resident

said, "There is little to do here ex-

cept make money. Right now there is only one movie bouse in the en-

tire country - the other is closed

for the summer. People stay at

home, enjoy their swimming pools and watch Austrian or Swiss televi-

sion. Every family has at least two ears, but they rarely go anywhere. They do talk plenty about the prince and his family and genuinely like them."

Permanent Resident

His Serene Highness Prince Franz Josef II is a grandson of Em-peror Franz Josef of Austria-Hun-gary and the first chief of the ruling

ing the prince.

RUN FOR LIFE IN LEBANON - Beirut civilians flee from a sudden flare-up of firing between Syrian peacekeeping troops and Christian rightist militiamen. (See story on Page 1.)

Still Seeks Planes, Trucks

Libya Says Embargo Is Harmful to U.S.

By Thomas W. Lippman TRIPOLI, Libya, Aug. 7 (WP)—
On the glass-topped desk of H.M.
Cuniali, chairman of Libyan Arab
Airlines, is a blue folder entitled,
"Airhus A-300, Economic Study.

Libyan Arab Airlines." The Libyans do not really want in use the Franco-German Airhus to expand the airline's fleet. They want U.S.-huilt Boeings, of which they have ordered two and are prepared to order at least three more.

But the Airhus, Mr. Cuniali said in an interview, is the obvious alternative if the State Department persists in its refusal to license Boeings for export to Libya. It will not be the Libyans, he said, whn will pay the price for the decision, it will be the workers on the Boeing assem-bly line in Seattle whose jobs depend nn the flow of orders.

More at Stake

Much more is at stake in the U.S. refusal to authorize the export of airplanes to Libya than the question of which competing plane the Libyans will buy instead.

The U.S. embargo, and possible subsequent embargoes on sales to Iraq and Algeria, raises the whole questinn of the wisdom, and efficacy, of using commercial arrange-ments as a tool of foreign policy, a practice generally condemned by the U.S. business community.

Here in Libya, the State Department's action is criticized by Americans and Libyans alike as a belated response to Libyan policies of the early 1970s, not to Libyan policies of today. It appears to have eliminated any prospect of im-proved U.S.-Libyan relations or reduction in the U.S. trade deficit with Libya. If it has chastened the Libyans, they do no show it.

"We and Boeing have been very

(Continued from Page 1)

declared himself part of the parti-

cularist sentiment. "The greatest feeling of Ceutismo is among the

popular classes, who have the most

to lose from a confrontation with Morocco," he said. "The soldiers

and the bureaucrats will go to the

peninsula, but the people will have

Lending the enclave a colonial

even though the town looks like

cheap Moroccan labor into the him.

enclave. Perhaps 5,000 Moroccans

real export figure, which would re-

thousand Moroccans in the nearby

city of Teruan, once held by Spain,

are said to live nff smuggling. "A

little while ago, the governor of Tetuan prohibited the entry of goods to the area. Sen. Becerra

Lago said. "But the people profested and he had to lift the ban."

An hour ferryhoat ride from the

AUDEMARS PIGUET

nechanical .m. perfection

to stav."

Ceuta Enclave Is Anxious

tone, soldiers, bureaucrats and Soviet cruise ships occasionally hank employees are paid double stop and, mysteriously, the passen-

their usual salary to serve in Ceuta, gers have lately been buying up

is cheaper, too. Many stay long a "The Russians are pathetic," said enough to huy themselves a duty-

free Mercedes and return to what, them as they gazed longingly at his in a slip of the tongue, some call array of Japanese cameras. They

Spain. Mr. Curiel accuses the don't have any money! You see

administration, in collusion with that one there, he asked how much

businessmen, of allowing a flood of a postcard was and I just gave it to

work here, although only a few duty-free shops are known, are of-

hundred, mostly former Spanish ten owned by Indians, many of

soldiers, have been given citizen-ship. them Sindhis from Bombay, who are widely believed to have bribed

free port. Last year, the enclave imported goods worth \$75 millinn ahout 1.000, are another important

and, according to official figures, business community, which has exported only \$8 million. But the grown slightly since Morocco be-

flect the steady flow of goods into
Moroccan Jews passed through
Morocco, is much higher. Several licre nn their way to Israel, but only

Ceuta survives by being a duty- officials to get their import licenses.

any provincial center in Spain and plastic baby pacifiers.

Over Its Spanish Status

nine planes is all-Boeing. "We had U.S. would take such a decision, detailed discussions with Boeing and just against Libya, on strictly about the expansion of the fleet. civilian goods." But I have to move, to expand, to serve the public. We can't just

Whatever Lihya decides to do, commercially or politically, he said, it will not be because of State De-

Military Uses

That summarizes the Libyan response to the move to cut off exports of material and equipment that might have military uses to Libya on the grounds that this country encourages international terror-ism and harbors hijackers. Over the nhjections of the Commerce Department, the State Department vetoed delivery of two Boeing 727s for which Libya bas already paid \$30 million, at least three 747 jumbo jets worth \$65 million, and 400 heavy-duty trucks that Libya ordered from the Oshkosh Truck Co. for \$72 million.

It seems to be the unanimous opinion of Libyan afficials, foreign diplomats and U.S. businessmen here that the embargo was a mistake and will not work.

These sources argue that it only can contribute to the enormous U.S. trade deficit with Libya, which last year sold about \$3.8 billion warth of oil to the United States and imported only \$314 million in U.S.-made products. They also say that the Libyans have taken steps to purge themselves of their reputation for supporting terrorism, can buy trucks and planes elsewhere, and certainly are not going to change their international policies to please the State Department.

Abdul Ati Obeidi, chairman of Libya's General Peoples Committee, or premier, said that the Lihappy together," said Mr. Cuniali, byans were "surprised that a free-whose current international fleet of trading capitalist nation like the

Spanisb port of Algeciras, Ceuta

was visited last year by some 2.5

million people. Many are Spaniards who cross for the day — they are

known jokingly here as paraguayos

since they seem to buy many

umbrellas, or paraguas - and re-

turn loaded also with cheap camer-as, tape recorders and casettes. An-

other major industry is the care and

feeding of mothers and girlfriends

who visit soldiers stationed here.

whole boxes of knitting wool and

The lucrative bazaars, as the

came independent. "A lot of

two or three families from Ceuta

went to Israel," said Menahen Ga-

hizon Benhamu, a lawyer and vice

president of the Jewish Community

Association, "People here were per-haps afraid of the discrimination

against Sephardim in Israel. There

have reached Ceuta with the anti-

Semitic fury that struck the Span-

ish peninsula, and Mr. Gabizon

said that his family, nriginally from

Seville, "has always been Spanish."

The community has a synagogue.

kosher butchers and a Hebrew school for its children. A street in

The Inquisition appears not to

has never been racism in Ceuta."

He said that Libva "wanted 747s, but now the U.S. wants to blackmail us and tell us what to do in our policy. We won't let our desire for U.S. equipment make us submit to any demand that conflicts with nur principles. If things are normal, we are happy to deal with the U.S., hut we won't get down on our knees. You bave to respect our point of view."

The ban on aircraft sales tn Libya was not without precedent. In 1970, the Libyans paid about \$100 million for 16 propeller-driven C-130 Hercules military transports, hul got only eight of them when de-livery of the others was blocked in 1976. The Libyans have refused to take back their money and have continued to demand delivery of the nthers. They are apparently going to follow the same policy with the two 727s for which they

have already paid.

At least half a dozen countries could supply the trucks the Libyans want, but the airline has a much smaller range of choices for an expansion program that Mr. Cuniali described as "big in numbers and big in money.

Aside from the Airbus, the only non-U.S. planes that might be available are made in the Soviet Union, with which Libya has close political and military relations, Mr. Cuniali said that "if we have to we will" consider Soviet aircraft, but other sources here say that is not a

serinus possibility.
The Libyans prefer, sources bere said, to wait a while and allow supporters of the plane sale in Washington to try to persuade the State partment to reverse its decision.

pressing Liechtenstein to tighten With delivery of the two 727s scheduled for this month, Mr. Cucontrols on foreign financial operators. Switzerland has a lot to say in niali said that he was bopeful that the affairs of its eastern neighbor. It permits the principality to use the Swiss franc as national curren-Boeing lobbyists and members of the Washington state congressional delegation would succeed in having cy and takes care of Liechtenstein's the ban lifted. customs service and foreign rela-

Beyond any specific items in the plane and truck deals, diplomatic and commercial sources here say. the State Department move took ed a new irritant into U.S.-Libyan relations that bad been at least stable, if not cordial, after years of turbulence.

Libyan officials from Col. Moamer Oadhafi on down lose no opportunity to disavow international terrorism and express their opposition to the very tactics that the State Department is holding them responsible for.

"We are against terrorism and we do not believe in it." Qadhafi's right-band man, Maj. Abdel Salam Jalloud said recently. "Our way of thinking and attitude do not go along with terrorism and

our laws are against it." Libya does continue active support for the Palestine Liberation Organization, and for guerrilla movements in Africa and Asia and subversive elements in some Arab countries, but the Libyans argue that this is legitimate pulitical sup-port for righteous causes, not terrorism. In any case, the Libyans argue with some justification that the United Sintes bas not cut off exports of sensitive equipment to

is worse than Libva's. The government's real concern. informed sources here say, is less over the planes and trucks than over the possible impact of legislation pending in Congress that would impose strict trade restrictions nn countries suspected nf en-

some other Arab countries whose

record on terrorism in recent years

couraging terrorism.

About one-third of Libya's daily crude oil production of 2 million barrels is expurted to the United States. According to oil industry sources, loss of the U.S. market would be a serious economic blow tn Libya, whose traditional markets in northern Europe have largely heen cut off hy the flow of oil from the North Sea.

Carcass of Mammoth Is Hoisted by Copter

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (AP) — Soviet scientists used a helicopter to lift the body of a prehistoric mammoth from the permafrost where it was discovered by a Siberian deer hreeder, the newspaper Komsomol-

skaya Pravda has reported. The youth newspaper said the scientists used a special high-power water jet in melt the frozen ground encasing the carcass, which had tion teacher. "Ceuta should serve tusks measuring eight inches in dias a bridge between Africa and ameter at the base, It is estimated Europe. Ceuta represents Western to be at least 44,000 years nld, the

Liechtenstein and Switzerland re-garding financial regulations here. lawyers is well above the national average. garding financial regulations here. He suggested that new controls may be introduced, "but we want to remain liberal."

flutter everywhere in this country Most of the absentee corporahattan, snug between Austria and Switzerland, as it celebrates the tions registered in Liechtenstein have been set up for no other rea-40th anniversary of the rule of its prince, Franz Josef 11. The banner son than the country's advantages as a tax haven. Officials here say might just as well be made of solid there is nothing wrong with such a status; about 50 countries all over the world, including the Bahamas and Switzerland itself, are lenient duced each year by each of the in taxing foreign money and strict 25,000 men, women and children in in keeping bank secrecy.

25.000 Companies

There are more than 25,000 international companies, bearing such bland names as Confida, Cortrust, Quorum and Investment Management, with nominal beadquarters in Liechtenstein - a little more than one such company for each of the country's genuine inhabitants. The letterhead companies are represented mainly by the 40 or so lawyers and notaries pub-

he would not say how many. Liechtenstein maintains its position as the Kuwait of the West in a lic in the principality. setting of high mountains, cow pas-The income of Liechtenstein's tures and new factories and office buildings. Its wealth is based on the

sale to tourists of gaudy postage stamps and of milk mugs that say "moo" when they are lifted, the Poland Quietly Putting Into Effect Sharp Price Rises mass manufacture of false teeth and sausage casings and, above all, on the mail-drop companies such

WARSAW (NYT) — Poland has been quietly introducing the sharp price increases and other economic adjustments that it was unable to impose two years ago.

By David A. Andelman

At the same time, another potentially disastrous agricultural season is being forecast, which could wipe out the economic advances of reent months.

Although the adjustments began some time ago, it was only late in July that a small Warsaw newspaper, Dziennik Ludowy, confirmed per, Dziennik Ludowy, confirmed large shipments of meat to special stores charging so-called commercial prices—twice the hase price.

On June 1 the government raised the base price by 20 to 45 percent, depending on grade. The impact will probably be felt fully next month, when Poles return from vectorious.

A doubling of meat prices in June, 1976, touched off widespread rioting that compelled the govern-ment to cancel the increases within

Severe Meat Shortages According to government fig-

ures, prime sirloin now costs about \$3.30 a pound in the commercial-price stores and half that in regu-lar-price shops. Ham costs about \$2.50 a pound and quality pork \$1.76. Lower-quality sausage and other processed meats start at about 50 cents a pound.

The best meat in the stores is in-ferior to that sold in U.S. supermarkets and butcher shops; most cuts are laced with fat and gristle. Quality cuts, particularly of ham, are usually exported, because Poland needs the money.

The imbalances that underlay

the 1976 price increases did not disappear. Severe shortages of meat — only a favored few in key industries are assured of unlimited supplies at bargain prices - and other conat the counters and grumbling throughout the country. Big production subsidies have drained the

treasury.

family in Liechtenstein's 172-year history as a sovereign country to live here permanently. At 71 — he will be 72 on Aug. 16 — be is also

swelled the foreign debt. Bad har- itself no bonanza. On June 22 this vests last year forced the purchase of \$500 million in grain from the United States for fodder.

2 Years After Riots Over Meat Costs

The government has been trying since the 1976 disturbances to find a way to increase retail prices gradually as a first step to correcting the imbalances. Finally, in this area at least, the policy of gradualism seems to be succeeding.

"We still have some difficult economic problems," commented a senior official of the Communist Party central committee. "Mostly these are due to the market conditions, especially for meat, and years of bad harvests. This year will be nn better

Agriculture and the weather are key factors in Polish economic difficulties. Last year the harvest was 7.5 percent lower than that of 1976.

year, disaster struck again. After no rain since April 1 in the critical northern plains, the site of much of the large-scale farming and the most productive land, a monthlong

the longest-serving head of state in

Europe.

The tourists, who arrive here in

40 to 50 railroad cars and hundreds

of autos daily, stare up at the crene-lated walls of the prince's 13th-cen-

tury abode on a cliff 350 feet above

the bazzar-like main street of Vaduz. A sign proclaims that there are no visits to the castle, so the tourists flock to the monumental

rew post office to write home or

gaze at the Rubens paintings in the

The paintings are from the

prince's private collection, said to

be one of the largest in the world.

Some years ago, Liechtensteiners were pained to learn that the prince

had quietly sold off some of his treasures. Officials here say that nothing of that kind has happened

in eight years and explain that the

prince earlier had needed money

because be had lost much property

when the Communists took over in

Czechoslovakia, Hungary and

palaces in Vienna and estates else-

where in Austria. Thanks to the

The prince still owns four

nearby museum.

deluge began.

Higher food prices are a first step in reducing the trade deficit by deterring consumption of imports. Recent surveys show that 60 percent of increased pay has gone into food, particularly meat.

Until recently, it is said, many official price increases were hap-hazard, with little consideration of costs, quality or demand. Now, as part of the economic policy that has yielded the higher food prices, a committee chaired by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka has produced a wide-ranging list of goods on which strict criteria must be followed with respect to demand.

waste that pervades the economy, with clothing, shoes and furniture gathering dust while consumers snap up a few desirable items, mostly imported, within hours of their appearance.

boom in Liechtenstein, he is no longer strapped for cash.

Visitors are showered with pro-

motional literature on Liechten-

stein. That literature does not note

that the rich little country has one

of the highest suicide rates in the

world. Why so much emotional

"It's the strain of all-too-rapid

transition from a rural to an indus-

trial society," said an official who

was asked about the problem. "Re-

fore the last war, most Liechten-

steiners lived by farming and cattle

breeding. Now only 3 percent of:

steiners become particularly suicidal whenever the foehn is blowing

This is the enervating Alpine wind

for which anything from traffic ac-cidents to wife-beating is blamed.

Foehn or no foehn, there is much

singing of the national anthem -

to the music of "God Save the

Queen!" (and "My Country, "Tis of

Thee") — these days: "Long live Liechtenstein, flourishing on the

young Rhine, happy and loyal."

our population is in agriculture." The official noted that Liechten-

trouble in a tax dodgers' paradise?

If improvement is possible, and observers are skeptical, the government may be able to begin reducing production subsidies that, Finance Ministry officials say, account for more than a third of the budget. More resources would then be available for the agricultural sector and to produce exportable goods that could pay for food imports.

The authorities would like to keep the worker happy. "This is is still a political question." the central committee official said "though perhaps not as obsessive as two years ago."



Cardinal Eduardo Pironio



Cardinal Giovanni Benelli



Cardinal Franz Koenig

No Clear Favorite in Papal Succession

(Continued from Page 1)

cis Murpby, who has been identi-Demands for ever bigger wage fied as the pseudonymous author increases, combined with continued. Xaiver Rynne, a writer on Vatican low productivity, have fueled inflation. Extensive imports have cardinals want to go forward. They

While the United States has 10 cardinals, none is seen as a con-tender. Cardinal John Wright, a powerful and intellectual native of Boston who has served as head of

had seen the pope weaken in recent years." the Congregation of the Clergy and since 1969, is recuperating from an analysis operation in Boston and is no longconsidered even to have an outside chance.

U.S. Influence

However, the 10 votes from the taken as a United States, if they are taken as a unit, could have a great influence_ on the outcome of the election. It is not easy to say now whether the U.S. cardinals might favor a nonltalian.

One of the leading candidates the will be Cardinal Giovanni Benetili 56, who was Pope Paul's chief of staff until last year and is now mentioned archbishop of Florence. He was regarded as a tough administrator who controlled the Curia for the pope, but be may have made too many enemies.

Another possibility is Cardinal Open Sebastiano Baggio, 64, head of the Sacred Congregation of Bishops He, however, has no territorial fol-

Cardinal Sergio Pignedoli, 67, is president of the Secretariat for Non-Christians, and is known internationally as a personable representative of the Vatican, but his open ways are suspected by some.

Cardinal Pericle Felici, 69, was secretary-general of the Second Varican Council (1962-65) and is said to be a favorite of conserva-

Considered acceptable to both Italians and non-Italians is Cardinal Eduardo Pironio, 57, head of the Sacred Congregation for Religious. Perhaps because of his hirth in Argentina, he is often seen as one of the cardinals most concerned with economic and social

Native of Netherlands

is considered a conservative by some and ton ecumenical by others, perhaps because of the dissenting theology from his native Nether-lands in the last generation. Since 1969, he has beaded the Vatican Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity and has been the primate of the Netherlands since December.

other cardinals have recently been brought further into the public eye. particularly in Europe and the United States, by several books and articles discussing the election of the next pope.

Pestilent Locust, Grasshopper, Mosquito

Resilient, Hungry Insects Making World Comeback Honduras, Colombia and Haiti. many as 80 swarms were counted

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP) — A plague of desert locusts of biblical ferocity is sweeping across the Hora of Africa. At least 67 separate swarms, with 4 billion locusts to a swarm, have been identified in Ethiopia and Somalia this summer.

In the United States the locust's smaller cousin, the grasshopper, is eating its way in near record numbers through the grass, corn and bean fields of the Dakotas, Nebras-Kansas and Missouri. In the rich alfalfa fields of eastern Colorado, farmers have counted 150 grasshoppers per square yard.

"The last year it was this bad was 1958," said Richard Cowden of the U.S. Animal and Plant Health Service. "There are crop growers in Colorado who are already devastated this year hy grasshoppers."

Not since the Dust Bowl days of the 1930s has the United States

been so assaulted hy pests. The gypsy moth in the Northeast, the fire ant in the Southeast, the corn borer in the Midwest and the grasshopper in the Plains states now infest the nation in record numbers.

Same Picture

And the picture is the same through much of the rest of the world. Insect pests, long under control, are making a comeback. Mosquitoes are one of the best

examples, biting the world's populatinn in such numbers that malaria is a worldwide disease again.

"Malaria is rapidly becoming a major disease in parts of the world that haven't been troubled by malaria in 20 years," said Dr. Clifford Peas of the U.S. Agency for International Development, "Malaria is on its way to becoming a major international problem."

Fully half of the 200 million cases of malaria in the world in the last year struck in Africa. An estimated million African children have died from malaria in the last year. The reasons for the rise in pes-

tilence around the world are not simple. They involve climatic variations, changes in agricultural parterns, the banning of certain pesticides for environmental reasons and widespread insect resistance that makes other pesticidess inef-

Immune to Pesticides

The main reason for the increase in malaria, which the World Health Organization estimates has risen more than 25 percent in the last two years, is the rapid advance of

mosquito resistance to insecticides.

No fewer than 43 species of malaria-carrying mosquitoes are immune to the potent BHC (benzene hexachinride) and Dieldrin. which almost wiped ont the malaria mosquito 20 years ago. And the disease has grown resistant to anti-malarial drugs. Whatever the reasons, the results

are devastating. India was able to reduce the number of its malaria victims from 100 million in 1952 to 60.000 10 years later. By 1976, the number was back up to 6 million. WHO officials say the numbers are still rising. Neighboring Pakistan and Bangladesh are suffering simi-

larly.

The reasons for the locusts in the Horn of Africa are even more complex. The drought that plagued the region for mnre than five years gave way a year ago to unusually heavy rains, which weather inrecasters say will persist for at least annther year.

The rain did two things, It gave the locusts the moist soil they need Rising numbers of malaria cases to breed, and it grew the vegetatinn are being recorded in Thailand, they need to thrive. So quickly did India, Lehanon, Brazil, Guatemala,

carly this year.

Most pesticides are useless against the adult locusts, which grow to a length of 4 inches. Their

swarms block out the sun for hours at a time when they take to the sky. Each locust eats the equivalent of its weight every day. They eat seeds, leaves, flowers, fruit and bark. When they swarm onto trees their weight alone breaks the limbs. This year the 50 swarms identified in Ethiopia and the 17 in Somalia have eaten huge swaths of grass-

land as well as grains like millet, teff, sorghum and corn. It was a similar cycle of drought followed by wet weather that brought out the grasshoppers in the American West Like locusts. grasshoppers will eat almost any-thing. They will feed on range grass but prefer crops if they can get

'Anything With Cellulose'

"I've seen them defoliate oak trees, and that's pretty hard eating," said Homer Autry of the U.S. Animal and Plant Health Service. "We bave pictures of them eating wooden fence posts and pitchfork handles. Anything with cellulose that will keep them alive." What Mr. Autry says is the worst

grasshopper infestation in 20 years may have been triggered by more than the right weather conditions. The natiownide ban on the persistent pesticides like Heptachinr, Dieldrin, Aldrin and Chlordane may also have something to do with it. The allowable substitutes like Malathion are more expensive and less effective.

Making matters worse is the trend among farmers to make their croplands bigger and bigger, thus removing any effective barriers to grasshopper migration. The grassboppers can literally eat their way across the country.

Grasshoppers do not migrate as widely and as quickly as locusts, but they move a lot faster than most other insects. The grasshopper has already moved into Texas, where 200,000 acres of range received a treatment of Malathion paid for by the federal government. It was one of the few places the United States sprayed with pesticide this year to stem the

grasshopper tide.

Why? Because after World War IL the farmers and governors of the 15 Western states where the grasshopper was perennial trouble agreed with the government that the persistent pesticides worked so well nn-cropland that federal intervention no longer was needed.

Loss of Weapons The U.S. government still sprays

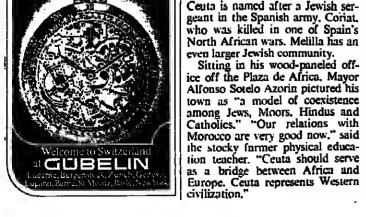
some grassland, because so much of it is federally owned, but even there the United States bears only one-third in the cost. And it will pay only for registered insecticides like Parathion and Malathinn. whose persistence is no more than a "We lost the chemicals that

Mr. Autry said, "And unless you can kill off more than 90 percent of a pest population, they're breeding faster than you can kill them." Mr. Autry and Mr. Cowden claim that the loss of persistent pes-

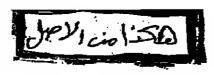
knock the population way down,"

ticides burts even more in the war against other pests like the gypsy moth, the fire ant and the corn borer. "I've recommended to all the environmentalists," Mr. Autry said,

"that they go and sit down on a fire ant mound for 10 seconds, and 1 guarantee they'll see the light of day on Mirex (mostly banned by the Environmental Protection Agency] for fire anis."







problems of the Third World.

Native of Nethersans
Cardinal Johan Willebrands, 69:4

While in the forefront of Roman Catholic life for decades, these and

As Aug. 16 Recess Approaches

Carter Courts Congress to Improve Ties

By Terence Smirh

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (NYT)

— Like the suitor of a reluctant maiden. President Carter has been pursuing Congress in recent weeks with everything from flattery to in-vitations to the White House.

He has invited congressmen in droves for working hreakfasts, pri-vate luncheons, huffet dinners, tennis games and private film showings in the White House theater. In all, more than 350 of the 535 senators and representatives have trooped through the executive mansion in the last month.

More than mere sociability lies behind the presidential invitations. Mr. Carter and his top aides are engaged in their most concentrated effort to date to improve the administration's lattered relations with Capitol Hill.

Special Urgency

The courtship takes on a special urgency as the House approaches its Aug. 16 recess with several major Carter legislative programs still to he acted upon, including those concerning energy. Civil Service re-

form and taxes.

The courtship is also meant to reverse the deterioration of the president's relations with the House Democratic leadership before it is too late. That crucial relationship reached a low lost week when Mr. Carter, despite all the socializing, found himself on the outs with House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., and the majority whip.

John Brademas, D-III. The issues were different in each dispute. Rep. O'Neill was unhappy about the White House dismissal of a friend, Rep. Brademas about the president's hard line on lifting the Turkish arms embargo. But both of these confrontations underscored the kind of problems that Mr. Carter has had with Congress from the outset of his administration.

'Alcohofic Hippo'

"They handled these two incidents with all the finesse of an alcoholic bippopotamus," Rep. Brademas told a friend last week. The White House, he said, "has spilled the mercury all over the table and now they'll find it difficult, if not impossible, to put it back into the thermometer again."

Interviews with more than a dozen congressmen of both parties last week indicated that Mr. Carter's concentrated courtship has relieved but not resolved his problems on the Hill. He and his 25-member

by Frank Moore, still get sharply mixed reviews in the House and

Most of those interviewed felt showing a significantly better un-derstanding of the workings of Congress and its key power bro-kers, but they all said that the administration still had not learned to make full use of the leverage that is available to it.

Significantly, the congressmen pointed out that the administration was hurdened with a number of problems not of its own making, in-

cluding the following:
Congress is newly assertive in foreign policy and hudget matters: its power has been fragmented among scores of new subcommittee chairmen; party discipline has declined: special-interest lobbies have gained in number and power. and the moral authority of the presidency has diminished in the post-Vietnam, post-Watergate era.

Carter Label

But the other difficulties mentioned by the congressmen bear a distinctive Carter label. These are the president's distaste for compromise; the high expectations raised by his many campaign promises; the anti-Washington theme he struck during the campaign, which many congressmen read as anti-Congress, and his lack of knowledge about the hureaucracy and the inexperience of his key aides.

Memhers of the president's congressional liaison staff acknowledge many of these shortcomings, but they also contend that Mr. Carter is hreaking legislative ground with his amhitious proposals for reform and reorganization.

The president's lobbyists say that they have learned a great deal in the last 18 months and, in fact, al-ready have achieved a better legislative record than the public realizes. For examples, they point to such foreign policy achievements as the Senate ratification of the Panama Canal treaties and its approval of the controversial Middle East aircraft package.

Further, they predict that in the remaining weeks of the present ses-sion, Mr. Carter will win congressional approval of an acceptable energy bill, a meaningful tax cut. an airline deregulation hill and sweeping reform of the Civil Ser-

If he does all that, the president will have an impressive list of legislative achievements to his credit.

appointing for a Democratic presi-dent with an overwhelmingly Democratic Congress. According to figures compiled by Congressional Quarterly, the news service that covers congressional activities, Mr. Carter won 75.4 percent of the votes on matters on which he took a clear-cut position last year.

The comparable figures for John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson in their first years as president were, respectively, 81 percent and 88 per-

While many congressmen seem to feel that the White House is learning the ropes on Capitol Hill, criticisms of its operation abound. There's great confusion over what the administration really wants," said Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, the chairman of the Republi-can Conference. "Carter's voice doesn't come through loud and clear on anything."

One-Term President

Rep. Anderson added that the president's low standing in polls of ublic opinion had helped to erode the Carter influence on the Hill-Many congressmen have concluded that he is a one-term president, he said. "So naturally, they ask themselves why they should go out of their way to help him." Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz, who

hattled Mr. Carter in several Democratic presidential primaries in 1976, said that the White House lohbying, "pretty ahysmal at first," had improved recently. Mr. Carter himself, Rep. Udall said, "is show-ing a flexibility and willingness to compromise that he didn't have

That notion was challenged, however, by Rep. William Steiger, R-Wis., who launched the tax rehellion in the House Ways and Means Committee with his amendment to cut the capital gains tax.

Style and Trust

"I never heard from the White House during the debate on my amendment," Rep. Steiger said, "not one word. They never showed any interest in compromise." Other congressmen complained that the central problem in the Carter-Congress relationship was one of style

"Carter is still a stranger in this town, an outsider," a veteran Dem-ocrat said, more in disappointment than anger. "He doesn't under-stand the value of sitting down at the end of the day with a glass of bourbon and talking things over like colleagues, rather than adver-

congressional liaison staff, headed But his record so far has been dis- saries. I'm not sure he ever will."

Using U.S.-Made Planes

Hanoi Steps Up Attacks on Cambodia

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP) — U.S.-made F-5 and A-37 planes were roaring off the runway at Bien Hoa Air Base in Vietnam again last week and heading west to drop 250-pound, high-explosive projec-tiles and anti-personnel "cluster bombs" in unacknowledged missions across the Cambodian hor-

As ground battles blazed, commanders of the invading forces called in helicopters to lift the wounded back across the border for treatment, and took solace in a body count of enemy dead radioed to headquarters.

This was no re-enactment for Hollywood cameras, but an in-creasingly bloody invasion by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam into Democratic Kampuchea, as it is officially known since the U.S. defeat.

According to U.S. analysis who have been studying official, press and intelligence reports, the battle has entered a new phase since mid-June, with sharply increased Vietnamese military action along the lines of a conventional offensive and growing indications of Chinese countermoves to support Cambodi-

In a startling reversal of roles.

A-Foes March At Los Alamos

LOS ALAMOS, N.M., Aug. 7 (UPI) — About 20 opponents of nuclear weapons development held a march Saturday to the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory to commemorate the 33d anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshi-

The bombs dropped on Japan during World War II were developed at the Los Alamos lahoratory. The protesters presented hundreds of paper hirds, made through the Japanese paper-folding technique of Origami, to the LASL public information officer as representative of their "dream for world

convictions.

of the tactics of their former eneinies. U.S. officials said that reli-able information, evidently based hombing missions against Cambo-dia by captured U.S.-made planes and Soviet-supplied MiGs based at Bien Hoa and other airfields. Some days there have been as many as 25 missions, according to these

reports.
"This use of aircraft against Democratic Kampuchea shows the ferocious, savage, greedy, aggressive, expansionist and annexationist nature of the Vietnamese . . . They are no different from the U.S.

Lack of Helium **Delays Launch** Of Venus Probe

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Aug. 7 (UPI) - A spacecraft designed to study the atmosphere of the planet Venus is due to be launched early tomorrow after a 24-hour delay caused by human error resulting in a shortage of helium.

mini-spacecraft, known as prohes, which will be sent to the planet, is scheduled to lift off at 3:33 a.m. local time (0733 GMT).

Today launching was postponed when work crews discovered a shortage of helium for the second stage of the Atlas Centaur rocket. A space agency spokesman said that one truckload of helium arrived from Texas but proved to he insufficient. A second truck was en route from Tennessee and was ex-pected to arrive in time for fueling of the second stage for tomortow's launch.

Scienusts hope the five probes of Pioneer Venus-2 will help them un-derstand why the Earth's environ-ment is friendly to humans while that of Venus is hostile. The probes are expected to enter the Venus atmosphere Dec. 9.

Victims' Fear of Police Is Cited In Failure to Report Most Rapes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI) - A new study calls rape "the most under-reported crime in the country." with only about 56,000 of an estimated 250,000 rapes a year being reported to police.

Donna Schram, who directed the study for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, said, "If we improve the way victims are treated it seems likely that more women will report."

Of 29 interviewed rape victims who did not report the crimes. more than half said that they feared the sort of treatment they might receive from police or prosecutors, the report said. "It seems ironic that it is the victim, not the offender, who is often deterred by fear of the criminal justice system," the report

The report said only one rape complaint in four results in an arrest and only one in 60 ends in conviction.

The study, conducted by the Batelle Law and Justice Study Center in Seattle with a \$600,000 grant, suggested that more skillful police effort could get more victims to cooperate and produce more

tnamese are reported to be imperialists and other fascists and of Saigon prevented him from region of their former ene-thanks of the Vietnamese are reported to be imperialists and other fascists and As the Vietnamese activity has

increased in three areas, including on radio monitoring, includes reports of almost-daily Vietnamese regions, the conviction has grown among Washington officials that Hanoi is out to topple the Cambodian regime and replace it with more malleable leaders.

Additional evidence for this be-lief includes abundant reports that Vietnam bas trained and deployed Cambodian insurgent groups intent on revolution.

The greatest uncertainty con-cerns China, which has the power to make any conquest of Cambodia dangerous and expensive for the

Vietnamese. Mission to Peking

On July 29 Peking announced the arrival of a Cambodian military mission "of great importance." headed hy Defense Minister Son Sen and described as "the first of its kind" since the "liberation" of Phnom Penh.

Radio Peking reported last week that the Cambodian mission met. Chinese Defense Minister Hsu Hsiang-chien, even though he is hospi-talized, and the Cambodians were reported to have conferred with 'leading comrades" of the Chinese Pioneer Venus-2, carrying five ground, naval and air force "in a profound atmosphere of mutual understanding and total agree-

Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng. in his most explicit statement of alliance, was quoted as telling the Cambodian military mission: "Your struggle is a just one and a just struggle is hound to win. We support your struggle."
U.S. analysts have sharply in-

creased their estimate of the Chinese military and civilian advisers in Cambodia from something in the hundreds to several thousand possibly more than 10,000. The analysts say that there is evidence that Chinese military advisers are stationed with artillery, air defense and naval units.

Chinese Aid Reported

China is reported to have recently supplied Cambodia with weaponry, including field artillery. lighi tanks, anti-airerati guns, communications gear and naval patrol craft. The visit of the Cambodian military mission, received with so much top-level attention, suggests that additional Chinese aid may be

forthcoming.

China has been making increasingly strong charges that its arehenemy, the Soviet Union, is masterminding Vietnam's actions as a means of encircling China, Mr. Hsu, in an article a week ago in commemoration of China's Army Day, called Viennam "the Cuha in the East," and suggested that Mos-cow was behind the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia.

Vietnam has published many reports of Cambodian attacks against Vieunamese border villages and towns, but has not acknowledged that its forces have attacked Cambodian territory.



HIGH HOPES - Led by Arlene Blum, second from left, an adventurous band of women left San Francisco Sunday for Nepal on the first leg of a journey they hope will end at the top of Annapurna, the world's 10th highest peak. The group is shown here in a television appearance before leaving. They are, from left, Dyanna Taylor, a filmmaker; Mrs. Blum, a biochemist; TV host Pat Mitchell; Vera Watson, a climber; and Marie Ashton, a filmmaker.

200 More U.S. Citizens Expected Soon

24 Vietnam Kin of GIs Fly to Bangkok studying the needs for food and medical aid for Vietnam. Mr. Tinker said, "There is no A fourth member of the delega-

doubt they wish to receive food and

medical aid as quickly as possible."

no question natural disasters have

hurt food production and food is

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Aug. 7 (NYT) — A dozen or more families

were moved from the contaminated Love Canal landfill site to lempo-

rary quarters during the weekend as offers of more permanent homes

Some of the residents who grew

up near the canal landfill said that everyone had always known that dangerous chemicals were buried

there, but the dumps were viewed

more as places that mothers

to take a group of potential eva-cuees to look over apartments in

Falcon Manor, an Air Force hous-ing project, that 12 to 15 families

had already moved to botels or

Six-Month Setups

cated into six-month setups in two

weeks," he said. The state's initial

concern is with moving 37 families,

whose members include pregnant

women or infants less than 2 years

old, from the two blocks along the

southern end of the old Hooker

Chemical Co. dump site. They will

go to botels until they can find

apartments or new homes, he said, His assignment, he added, was a

lot tougher than his regular joh as

chief of the Buffalo office of the

State Transportation Department — moving families whose homes will be demolished for highways.

closed in the fall.

in the country yesterday.

defects.

"When we build a highway," he

"We expect to have them all relo-

homes of relatives.

warned their children to stay away from than as a real health hazard.
Herman Haber, head of the relocation effort, said, as he prepared

Aw

Niagara Falls Families

By Donald G. McNeil Jr.

BANGKOK, Aug. 7 (UPI) — Smiling through tears of relief, 24 Vietnamese wives and children of U.S. servicemen arrived in Bang-kok today after three years of trying to leave Vieinam.

Carrying 7-year-old Nina Laffie in his arms, Archhishop Philip Hannan of New Orleans, who helped arrange the flight, said it was a "good symbol of better relations between Vietnam and the rationed. No one is starving but it most urgent, be said. United States.

Jerry Tinker, leader of the congressional delegation that arranged the exit, said another 200 U.S. citizens may also be able to leave Viet-nam soon in what he called a "very nam soon in what he called a "very considerable breakthough on family reunions."

Mr. Tinker, staff director of the Senate's refugee subcommittee, who works directly with Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., said:
"There is no doubt that Vietnam wishes for reconciliation and nor-malization of relations with the United States."

A Bit Puzzled

Waiting for his wife and child at the Bangkok Airport was Robert Bailey of Portland, Ore, When 27-year-old Duyen Kim rushed through the airport door they fell into each other's arms laughing and

Looking on, a bit puzzled, was the son he had not seen for nearly four years, 8-year-old Michael, "It's great, it's great." Mr. Bailey said. "I just never thought it would happen." Mr. Bailey was in the United States when the sudden fall

en the flight was a deliverance from a country they had long sought to leave. Many said they were left he-hind in the chaos of the U.S. evacuation of South Vietnant in the days just before the war's end.

Nguyen Ngoi Loan, who plans to rejoin her husband, Ira Daniel, now working for Bell Helicopter in Tehran, said that she had applied immediately to leave, but heard nothing until two weeks ago. Then officials gave her papers to sign and told her to prepare for the flight.

All said they were glad to be out of Vietnam, where living conditions were described as tough under the Communist regime. They said. however, that there was no discrim-ination against them as U.S. citi-

Archbishop Hannan said that the Vietnamese government gave the delegation good cooperation in

Appeals Court Refuses to Hear Literacy Suit

NEW YORK, Aug.7 (UPI1 — A former Long Island high-school student's \$5-million damage suit alleging his school failed to fulfill its obligation to educate him has been thrown out hy a state appeals court in Brooklyn. In a 3-1 decision, the appellate

division justices ruled that the courtroom was not the appropriate forum for such questions.

The majority held that it is "simply not within judicial functions to

evaluate how best to educate." Last year, Edward Donohue, now 20, filed his suit alleging that Copiague High School gave him failing grades in several subjects and, although he lacked basic reading and writing skills, permitted him to graduate in June, 1976, Last September, state Supreme

Court Justice Paul Baisley, presid-ing in Riverhead, N.Y., dismissed Mr. Donohue's suit against the Co-plague Union Free School District on technical grounds. Mr. Donohue's lawyer. Sidney Siden, said that he will appeal the ruling to the Court of Appeals, the state's highest post

state's highest court.

17. That trip you took last weekend

(Another good reason to call home.) An international call is the next best thing to being there.

A fourth member of the delega-tion, Dr. Lesalle Lefall of Howard

University Medical School and

medical equipment. Antihiotics and anti-malaria medicines are the

doctors gave medical advice to

young women, and the transporta-

ager, Donald O'Hara, who presides

over a city that has torn down blocks and blocks of bonky-tonk

tourist traps and replaced them

with an attractive convention cen-

ter, office buildings, a pedestrian

mall and a greenhouse-enclosed

Aware that the drawing power of the new architecture still suffers

stiff competition from the bright

lights of the honky-tonk off the

Canadian shore, the attorney mut-

were eating dinner in the Hilton

new house all day and finding nothing that would compare with

their small home. The state is pay-

ing for their room — which at nor-mal rates runs from \$35 to \$45, de-

pending on demand.
The Gannett Foundation, of the

newspaper chain that owns the Ni-

agara Gazette, is giving them \$12

day each for their meals.

residents.

the Army since the Viennam War is to hegin here in the classrooms of the U.S. Military Academy. Lt. Gen. Andrew Goodpaster,

academy's new four-year curricu-lum. These, he helieves, will pro-duce officers better qualified to deal with the what he has called the "corruption" that he says afflicted the Army in the last stages of the

faked reports on states of readiness or equipment and other "corrupt" headquarters.
Gen. Goodpaster was called

from retirement to take the West. Point post last year in the wake of the worst cheating scandal in the academy's history. The scandal, in which more than 150 cadets were implicated, led a select committee to harsh criticism of the academy. to harsh criticism of the academy and resulted in the curriculum revi-

Soldier-Scholar

Mildred Kaufman, a nutritionist from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, said: "There is needs a variety of medicines and Antihiotics

He also served as defense liaison officer and secretary to President Eisenhower, as a delegate to the Paris negotiations with the North Vietnamese and as a professor at the Citadel, the military college in Charleston, S.C.

Saturday, at the 99th Street forces in the field. School, state bealth department

tion employees took names and ad-dresses and gave out room vouch-ers. One of the city's attorneys, looking on, turned to the city man-West Point are necessary.

for officer, 'Sir, are you asking me to send a false report?' That will do

ing stricter discipline will not be easy. The first-year students, or plebes, who march through the sally port each year, he said, are the products of a permissive society in which the accepted approach is you scratch my back, I'll scratch

tered, "I told you we'd fill those Gen. Goodpaster said, is that a cadowntown hotels somehow."
"Yes," Mr. O'Hara replied, "but
l wasn't planning to do it with det must not tolerate lying or cheat-ing by another cadet. It has to be impressed upon the cadets, he said, One of the first families to move, that to tolerate such things dam-Terrence and Joanne McCartney. ages the moral fiber not only of the man who lies or cheats but also of Niagara Hotel's coffee shop late Saturday night. They bad just the man who tolerates it and in time the moral quality of the entire checked in after searching for a

Army,
"We put these problems on the tables in the course," the general said. "The cadets get a chance to talk them through and to come to grips with the consequences of eating or lying or plagiarism."

es. One course will be required in each subsequent year. Such courses

Goodpaster Stresses Ethics

West Point Classrooms To Be Moral Battlefield

By Drew Middleron never before were considered nec-

sufficient.

WEST POINT, N.Y., Aug. 7 (NYT) — A struggle to eliminate what many senior officers helieve be a moral rot that has infected

the superintendent, has included courses in morals and ethics in the

The problems, he said, included information forwarded to higher

Gen. Goodpaster, viewed in the Pentagon as a soldier-scholar, has been an assistant divisional commander, deputy commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam and the commander of NATO forces in

To Gen. Goodpaster, the young second lieutenants who emerge from the academy to join the active Army will be "missionaries" carry-West Point's standards to And if the traditional honor code

of the Army is to be restored, Gen. Goodpaster believes, four years of courses in morals and ethics at

"How does the young junior offi-cer act?" he asked. "All he has to do in one situation is to ask his sen-The general concedes that impos-

The most difficult point to instill,

Under the new curriculum, plebes must take two ethics cours-

In the active Army, the effects of the Vietnam War have been noted hy a number of senior officers, notably the late Gen. Creighton Ahrams, who, as chief of staff, tightened discipline within the offi-

essary at West Point, where it was helieved that the honor code ("a ca-

der will not lie, cheat or steal, nor

traditional means of discipline were

Vietnam War Effects

tolerate those who do"l and other

Reflecting on his own service in Vietnam, Gen. Goodpaster said that "the deterioration started there with phony reports on resources and readiness."

Others believe that a decline in discipline can be traced to the character of the war itself, particularly the discontinuity in corps that involved field command-"getting their tickets punched" by serving six months with a field command and then returning to the

United States or to staff duties in Saigon.
The Army was suffering from high desertion rates, refusals to obey orders and attacks on officers by enlisted men. Many officers be-lieve that the "ticket-punching" system was a mistake, that continuity of command, particularly at the company and hattalion levels. would have arrested the decline.

Other students of the services helieve that the erosion of Army values, indeed those of all the services began earlier. Richard Gahriel and Paul Savage, both serving as officers, trace the difficulty in a new book, "Crisis in Command," to Robert McNamara's period as secretary of defense.

Mr. McNamara, they write, tried to run the Army and, indeed, all the services, as an enormous husiness, substituting the values of an enormous business for those of the What Gen. Goodpaster and

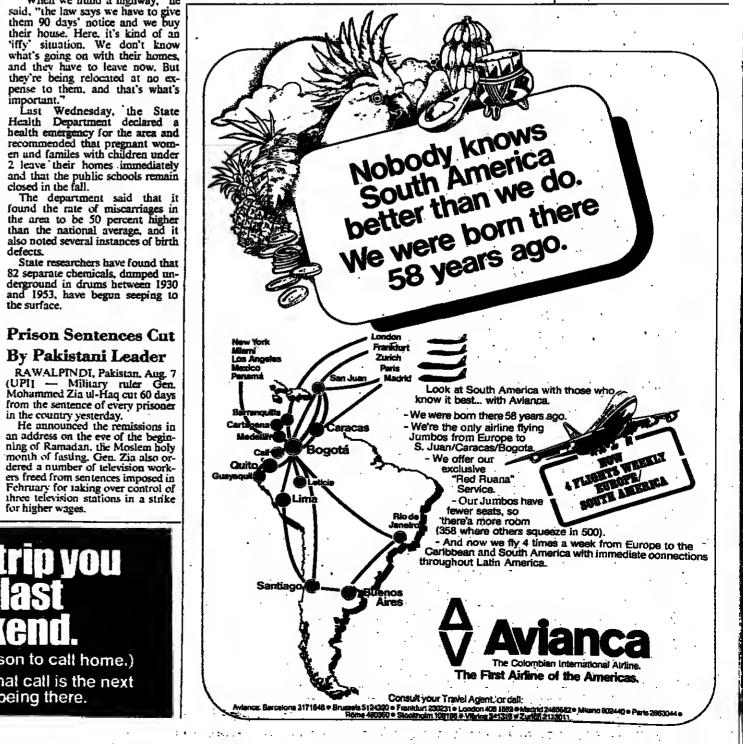
other senior officers seek is the restoration of the old ethical code of the officer corps, in which honesty in orders and in response to orders was assumed to be a basis of military operations.



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Paul VI: A Moral Traditionalist Who Reformed the Vatican

Giovanni Battista Montini be-came the 262d bishop of Rome on June 21, 1963, and assumed the task of carrying on another man's revolution.

At the time of his election - his coronation was on June 30 — the first of four annual sessions of the Second Vatican Council had been completed, and the Roman Catholic Church was entering its most tumultuous era since the Protestant Reformation of the 16th century. It was a period that marked the de facto end of the Counter-Reformation - an era in which a church steeped in medieval custom and thought was struggling to come in terms almost simultaneously with the ideas of the French Revolution, the Enlightenment, modernism and Marxism, and with the secularist pressures of science and technolo-

Pope John XXIII, a charismatic figure whose genial personality and unpretentious manner had captured the imagination of millions outside as well as inside Catholicism, convened the council in 1962 as a means of letting "fresh air" into the church. When he died after the first session, it fell to the quiet, scholarly former archbishop of Milan to see the council through to its conclusion and to devise a means of carrying out the sweeping re-

Controversial Pontiff

Now, after the death of Pope John's successor, there is widespread disagreement on how well Pope Paul VI managed those tasks. For more than 500 million liberal and conservative Catholics, Pope Paul was a controversial pontiff, and a conflict of views on his achievements will persist.

The first years of his pontificate were unquestionably among the most creative in the history of Roman Catholicism. Depending on one's viewpoint, the middle period — the late 1960s — may be seen as a time of either reaction or cautious progressivism. By Pope Paul's own standards it was a success, for he achieved his primary goal of hold-ing the church together during a dangerous period.

But by the early 1970s there were those who thought that the time was ripe for a different leadership. Many Catholics, tired of the post-Vatican 11 polemics between liberals and conservatives, were more interested in learning how to pick up the pieces and go about the business of being religious persons and Catholics in the modern world.

Pope Paul came to the Throne of Peter with a reputation as a liberal. and under most circumstances he would have been remembered without question as a vigorous reformer. During his reign, the form of the mass that had been used since the century was replaced by a new order, Latin gave way to vernacular tongues and the door was opened to the use of jazz and other forms of liturgical expression. Traditional acts of penance, such as regular abstention from meat on Fridays, were abolished.

Ground Broken

Building on the ecumenical spirit that was evident at the council, latiooships with Protestant and Eastern Orthodox Christians, as well as with Jews and other ooo-Christians, including Marxists. He abolished the index of condemned books, simplified the dress of cardinals and much of the medieval pomp of Vatican life and stream-ined the procedures for the annulment of marriage. The ancient elerical order of deacon was revived, and laymen and priests were given greater roles in the selection of bishops and in policy-making at almost all levels.

Above all, Pope Paul gave the

papacy an international flavor. He hroadened the makeup of the College of Cardinals and the Curia, the central staff of the church, thereby reducing the influence that conservative Italians had long exercised. He established an international Synod of Bishops to advise him on important matters and urged newly firmed national bishops' confer ences to assume greater responsibility for their own affairs.

But Pope Paul was not governing under normal circumstances and his record of reform was frequently overshadowed by aspects of his

personality and policies.

A theological conservative who was acutely sensitive to the feelings of those for whom the changing of centuries-old practices was painful he took pains to temper innovation with reaffirmations of the immut-able core of the Catholie faith. He warned against the erosion of dog-ma and lamented the "profane and anti-religious mentality" that he feared was widespread in the world and had even crept into the church. He criticized unauthorized liturgi-cal innovations in the Netherlands and went out of his way to show his support for traditional forms of picty such as devotion to the Virgin

Staunch Papalist

By instinct, training and conscious decision, Pope Paul was a staunch papalist who regarded the continuing authority of the Throne of Peter as essential to the health of the church.

Even when he took such bold steps as establishing the Synod of Bishops, he was careful not to surrender his authority and responsibility. However, many of his actions and decisions, especially his 1968 encyclical "Humanae Vitae" (On Human Life), which reaffirmed the church's traditional opposition to artificial birth control, were widely criticized and openly

Some saw the paradoxes of his



Pope Paul as a boy, with his mother.

policies as a sign of vacillation and ried about the kind of church he uncertainty; he frequently was accused of being a Hamlet. Others hailed them as a symbol of his commitment to the entire people of God and as a skilled balancing act that succeeded in keeping the church together at a time when schism, or at least substantial defection, was a real possibility.

Without question, Pope Paul was a hridge between old forms that had outlived their usefulness and new ones that were struggling to be etly but vigorously debated in born. The wisdom of some of his church circles, and by 1960 a commajor decisions will not be known sensus had emerged on needed new ones that were struggling to be for many years, and the picture of his tenure in the papacy can he painted in broad strokes as a constant effort to prevent the liberalcooservative coofliets of the moment from interfering with long-

Private Person

If Pope Paul's close associates have any major regret about his pontificate, it is likely to be that his personal strengths and his real objectives were not always understood. Despite his use of modern communication and transportation Council of Trent in the mid-16th facilities, he remained an intensely private person. He sacrificed his own personality for the enhancement of the office that be occupied; he marched to a drumbeat that was not easy to hear outside the Vati-

can walls.
"It is a pity," a high-ranking hishop in Rome said, "that only a few people have the chance to know the side of the Holy Father that reveals itself when he talks to and gestured to them to be silent. small groups or individuals without official business in transact and epared speeches to be read. He shows himself on such occasions as a warm-hearted human being of surprising humility, terribly wor-



A mourning band is placed over the Vatican flag outside the home where the pope was born in Concesio, Italy.

will leave to his successors."

Pope Paul came to the throne at a special time in the history of the Roman Catholie Church. The First Vatican Council (1869-1870) had defined papal infallibility. But it ended abruptly, as Italian troops were marching, without settling the correlative issue of the powers of bishops. During the ensuing dec-ades this, along with new issues such as liturgical reform, were qui-

When Pope John XXIII succeeded Pope Pius XII in 1958 at the age of 76, it was widely assumed that he would be a caretaker pontiff. Instead, be startled the church by coovening the Ecumenical Council, providing an outlet for the ideas that were bubbling below the sur-

Pope John died on June 3, 1963, and the College of Cardinals convened on June 20 to elect a successor. No one expected the conclave to last long, for Cardinal Montini was the clear favorite. He was the right age, 65, the well-known leader of Italy's largest archdiocese and a liberal acceptable to conservatives.

The biggest obstacle seemed to be the old Vatican tradition about front-runners: "He who enters the conclave a pope comes out a cardinal." As he strode in the with the 80 other cardinals there were shouts of "Il Papa! Il Papa!" from well-wishers. He looked distressed

Smoke Signals

On the second day, after only six ballots, the signal came that a successor had been elected - puffs of white smoke from the metal chimney rising from the Sistine Chapel. Minutes later, Cardinal Alfredo Ottaviani appeared on the central balcony of St. Peter's Basilica and declared: "I announce to you tidings of great joy. We have a Pope. He is the most eminent and most reverend Lord Cardinal Giovanni

He did not have to finish. The crowd of 100,000 that had filled every ocarby street roared hack "Montini! Montini! Montini! Then Pope Paul VI stepped out and

gave his first papal blessing.
Pope Paul had once described himself as a disciple of the Thomis-tie philosopher Jacques Maritain, a Frenchman. In addition to Latin and French, in which he was fluent, he knew English, German, Spanish and Portuguese and several ancient languages. One of his first orders as pope was to have his books crated and shipped from Milan.

Few had been better prepared to occupy the papacy. Pope Paul had served Pope Pius in the Secretariat of State for three decades and had been involved on an intimate basis with most of his major decisions. He bad served eight years in a maing pastoral position, and he undertook a number of special assignments, including a trip to the Unit-ed States, for Pope John.

Council Continued

The day after his election, Pope Paul answered the question that was on everyone's mind: He would continue the council. Two weeks earlier, in a sermon in Milan, he had given his reasons: "John has shown us some paths it will be wise to follow. Can we turn away from these paths so masterfully traced? It seems to me we cannot."

For the next three years this task occupied most of his time. The result was a series of 16 documents that updated thinking and directed reforms in almost every aspect of the church, from the living style of religious orders to an acceptance of the principle of religious liberty.

In one sense, the end of the council in December, 1965, marked the practical beginning of Pope general audiences and Sunday ap-Paul's pontificate. He had inherited pearances on the balcony overlookthe council and its general direction, and he would spend much of his time for the next few years giving flesh and blood to its stream of reforms. He would also be free to develop his own distinctive style.

Upon his ascension the former

evangelist who broke with the wing of the early church that viewed Christianity as a religion for Jews alone and who carried the message of Jesus throughout the Mediter-

Unique Position

The oew pontiff conceived of himself as a universalizing force, within the church and beyond. Shorn of all but a remnant of its former territorial powers, the Vatican, he believed, was in a unique position to have a spiritual impact in the world.

The papacy is not a nation," be said. "It has no function among the nations, hut it can be invited among them, like the child Jesus among the doctors. For 20 centuries we were waiting for just this. And finally, at last, quite simply, it

Pope Paul thus became the most itinerant pontiff — the first since 1809 to travel outside ftaly and the first to board an airplane (and a helicopter and a jeep). During his reign he made nine trips ahroad—
to the Holy Land, India, New York
City, Portugal, Turkey, Colombia,
Switzerland, Uganda and the Far

Some of the trips were controver-sial. Hindus in India protested in 1964 that he was coming to convert them, and the Vatican promptly dropped the word "missionary" in its references to the journey. They also had an element of danger. Rocks were thrown at him in Sardinia, and on November 27, 1970, a Bolivian painter, Benjamin Mendoza y Amor Flores, disguised as a priest and hrandishing a knife, hurled himself at the pope at the Manila airport; the pope was unhurt in both incidents.

By and large, however, his visits were warmly received. Even in India his constant exclamations of "Jai Hind" (Hail India) and his greetings in Hindu style with his hands before him won him an enthusiastic receptioo.

Dramatic Gesture

Throughout his reign, Pope Paul showed an instinct for the dramatie gesture, especially on his trips. In 1964, when he traveled to the Holy Land, he portrayed the event as a visit to "that hlessed land whence Peter set forth and where not one of his successors has returned." few hours after he had left the Vatican he found himself swept along the Via Dolorosa in Jerusalem hy a sea of humanity. Excited crowds mobbed him as he visited the site where Jesus was born, preached and died.

In what many regard as the finest moment of his papacy, Pope Paul climbed the Mount of Olives, where Jesus had suffered his agony, and exchanged the traditional "kiss of peace" with Patriarch Athenagoras I, spiritual leader of Eastern Orthodoxy. The emotional encounter symbolized the healing of a 900breach between the Eastern and Western segments of Christian-

The Jerusalem encounter set the stage for a series of ecumenical advances. Two years later the two leaders, acting jointly in Rome and cations that each side had hurled at the other in 1054. They met again during the Pope's visit to Turkey in July, 1967, and four months later Patriarch Athenagoras flew to Rome to return the gesture.

'Brothers in Christ'

The pontiff's ecumenical efforts extended to other branches of Christianity. In March, 1966, he received the Most Rev. Arthur Michael Ramsey, the archbishop of Canterbury. The greeted each other as "brothers in Christ" and agreed to set up a series of theological consultations to explore the path to reunion of the two tradioons. This 'ed to important agreements in 971 and 1973 on the nature of the ucharist and the ministry.

In June, 1969, while on a visit to the International Labor Organizaoon in Geneva, Pope Paul met with Protestant and Orthodox leaders at the headquarters of the Wurld Council of Churches. Other ecumenical meetings were held with Armenian, Syrian Orthodox and Coptie leaders, each of whom symbolized the end of 1,500-year-old ecclesiastical squabbles. The pope also eased Catholic rules on mixed marriages and established secretari-ats in the Vaccan to deal with con-Christian religions and oonbel-

To non-Catholics, Pope Paul was probably best known for his consistent though often apparently fu-ule efforts in behalf of world peace. In October, 1965, he spoke at the United Nations and startled the General Assembly by the vehemence with which he exclaimed in French: "Jamais plus la guerre!" (Never again war!) The address was the highlight of a 14hour tour of New York that includ-ed a meeting with President Lyndon Johnson and the celebration of a mass for a crowd of 90,000 in

Christmas Appeals

At the height of the war in Southeast Asia, Pope Paul sent a fact-finding delegation to Vietnam and issued appeals for Christmas cease-fires. In regular Wednesday ing St. Peter's Square, he spoke frequently of the importance of achieving peace in Nigeria, North-ern Ireland, the Middle East and other trouble spots. He also met with world leaders ranging from Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia to Pres-Cardinal Montini chose the name ident Nixon, and, in a 1973 meet-

Paul — a symbolic choice. St. Paul ing with Golda Meir, became the was the apostle to the Gentiles, the first pope in receive an Israeli

In the closing years of his reign he spoke fervently against political terrorism. When hijackers seized a West German airliner and took it to Mogadishu, Somalia, he offered himself as a hostage in place of the passengers, and during the kidnap-ping last spring of Aldo Moro, Italy's former premier, he issued a vain appeal "on my knees" to the urban terrorists of the Red Brigades to spare Mr. Moro's life.

He came to the papacy at a time when many Catholics were openly questioning whether it was appropriate for a church to maintain a diplomatic corps. The pope, as a veteran of three decades in the Secretariat of State, disagreed, arguing that the church should use every means at its disposal in the quest for internacional barmony. "To despair of diplomacy." would be to despair of man himself."

Sine Qua Non

Another major papal priority was social justice, which Pope Paul saw as the sine qua non of a stable international situation. "Development," he liked to say, "is the new word for peace." He defined his hasic social objectives in 1955, before his elevation, in an address to an association of Christian workers. "No man must lack hread, a roof over his head, clothing and work," he said. "All who guide politics and economics must, in honor, make every effort to see that this aim is reached." This was developed in his encyclical of March, 1967: "Populorum Progresio" (On the Develop-ment of Peoples), in which he criti-cized both laissez-faire capitalism and atheistic materialism as sources of many of the world's ills.

The poor nations remain poor while the rich ones become still richer," he wrote. "The very life of poor nations, civil peace in devel-oping countries and world peace are at stake. We must make haste. Too many are suffering." In 1970, in a prayer on World Peace Day, he lashed out at "giant industries" and large natious that find economic stability in "trading arms to poor oations lacking plows, schools and hospitals."

Pope Paul used his journeys to dramatize the need for social justice. During his 1964 trip to India he entered a poor district of Bombay and wept at the abject poverty. Four years later he stood before a group of peasants in a Colombian cow pasture and, while urging them to shun violence, pledged to "continue to denounce unjust economic inequalities between rich and poor and abuses against you and the community.

Rebels Received

The Pope took positions on other international issues, sometimes in controversial fashion. He received in audience the leaders of the rebel organizations in Angola and Mozambique, drawing sharp criticism from the Portuguese authorities, and, without mentioning Brazil by name, condemned "cruel and inhuman tortures as a way of extorting confessions from the lips of

In December, 1973, he dramatized his concern for the world energy crisis by traveling in Rome in a horse-drawn carriage. This drew criticism from the Italian press when it was learned that the rig was rented and had been used for movie love scenes.

Pope Paul also directed the reform of the internal governing ma-chinery of the church. Among other things, he reorganized the Congregation of the Holy Office, which had had a bad reputation because of its techniques of enforcing orthodoxy. He renamed it the Sacred Congregation for the Doct-rine of the Faith and gave it a more positive job descriptioo. He brought non-Italians, especially elerics from Slavic nations, into the Curia, established 75 as the oormal retirement age for bishops and told cardinals that they could oo longer vote on his successor if they had reached the age of 80. in the early 1970s, he also was

working on a well-publicized plan, revolutionary in scope, to give representatives of national episcopal conferences as well as some patriarchs of the Eastern Rite a voice in the election of popes. But when he issued the "new" rules in 1975, the document largely affirmed procedures that had been in use for 800 years. It "absolutely" excluded any-one from outside the College of Cardinals and specified that up to 120 of its members could take part in the vnte of papal election con-claves as long as they were younger than 80 years old, thus formally incorporating the previously set age limit into the voting rules.

Synod of Bishops

The pope's potentially most important structural change was the creatinn of the Synod of Bishops, which had been called for by the council, but which for practical purposes was his handiwork. A representative body elected by the hishops of each country, the synod first met in 1967 to give the pope guidance on revisions in canon law. liturgy and seminaries. Synods in 1967, 1971, 1974 and 1977 dealt, among other things, with collegiality, hishops' conferences, justice and peace, human rights and, to a limited extent, celibacy, In keeping with Second Vatican Council's emphasis on shared gov-

ernment, he had encouraged the establishment of national episcopal conferences, and in many countries they became strong forces for decentralized government. The U.S. conference successfully pushed for



Pope Paul meets with U.S. President Lyndon Johnson during visit to New York in October, 196;

important reforms of marriage tri-

But the synod provoked controversy, and, in effect, the problem of the relation of pope and bishops remained unsettled at his death. Pope Paul had promised "a more organic sharing of authority" but made it clear that there was to be oo tampering with his ultimate powers. At the end of the 1974 synod he turned down proposals for greater freedom for local officials to decide matters without Rome's approval.
Many hishops were openly criocal of their inability to move beyond an advisory capacity and to take up topics such as a full-scale study of priestly celibacy. But others chose to take a more positive long-term view. An African adviser to the 1971 synod observed: "In political terms the Vaccan is an underdeveloped country. Any developing country begins with a parliament that is oot a parliament but an adviser to the chief. It becomes a

Low-Keyed Vigor

parliament only gradually."

lo going about his travels and pursuing his various reforms, Pope Paul established a style of lowkeyed vigor. He cootinued to pursue the rigorous and ascetic way of life that had marked his earlier career. He managed to go for long periods with only four or five hours of sleep a night. His meals were light, but he liked a little wine with them. At night he would pore over the major European and U.S. newspapers and perhaps watch televi-

Pope Paul read widely in public affairs, especially economie and so-cial problems, as well as in theology, and his artistic tastes remained up-to-date. He had the antiquated decor of the living and working quarters in the Apostolic Palace replaced with light colors and modern art, and he made a major contribution to the cultural world by establishing n new collection of modern art in the Vatican Museum. 'My predecessor Julius II also favored contemporary artists," he remarked. "One of them happened to be Raphael." If Pope Paul broke new ground

in some areas, he was an utter traditionalist in matters of faith and morals. One of his first encyclicals, "Mysterium Fidei" (On the Mystery of the Faith), promulgated in September, 1965, was a strong statement of traditional views of the Eucharist, and in June, 1968, he issued a "Credo of Faith" that held unswervingly to traditional doctrines and was widely criticized by non-Catholie religious leaders as well as Catholie liberals. In 1967 he lent his prestige to traditional forms of Marian devotion by flying to the shrine of Fatima in Portugal and talking with the sole survivor of the three shepherd children who, 50 years before, had told of having had a vision of the Virgin Mary.

Open Rebellion

As his health began to fail him in his last years. Pope Paul faced the further embarrassment of an open rebellion among chuch conserva-oves led hy a French archbishop, the Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre. The archbishop rallied a modest following in several countries, in-cluding the United States, with his rejection of any dialogue with Protestant leaders, changes in the tradi-donal Latin Mass and, ironically, any reduction in papal authority. The traditionalist movement threatened a schism in the church the archhishop set up his own

seminary, ordained priests and challenged the new-style Catholicism. Pope Paul sought to meet the

challenge with quiet diplomacy but did not succeed in silencing it.

Above all, the psychological ef-fect of change itself became a ma-jor pastoral problem. For centuries the church, in practice if not always in theory, has based much of its authority on its immutability. Human institutions and philosophies might come and go, hut the Rock of Peter remained the same. Along came the Second Vatican Council, and it was evident that even something as seemingly eternal as the Mass of Trent could change. For millions of Catholics who had clung to the church as the one bastion of stability in their confusing and fastchanging lives, this recognition was unsettling.

Pope Paul hrooded over this problem and occasionally spoke frankly about it in public. In issuing the credo, he declared: "The greatest care must be taken to do no injury to the teachings of Christian doctrine. For that would be to give rise, as is unfortunately seen in these days, to disturbance and perplexity in many faithful souls."

His solution was to try to steer a difficult course between what he described as the "two dangerous devisions" that he saw coming out of the council; the belief that the work of the council was finished and the refusal of some reformers to "bear with the church's past." His goal, in short, was to control the pace of change. Not surprisingly, it was a policy that led to several serious long-term conflicts.

From the moment the council ended, Pope Paul found himelf in a series of disagreements with leaders of the churches of northern Europe. The Vatican put pressure on the Dutch hierarchy to revise an adult catechism that took nontraditional approaches to subjects ranging from the trinity to bomosexuality. Later it took on the Rev. Hans Kung, a Swiss theologian at the University of Tubingen, who declared papal infallibility to be theologically untenable. This dispute was broadened when the West German bishops refused to condemn his books and he rejected a sum- has the whole Catholie worlmons to Rome for a hearing.

Renewed Debate

Another conflict involved the church's 1,500-year-old tradition that priests remain unmarried. During the Second Vatican Council, young priests and others began to question the rule, and it became a major issue in the church. In June. 1967. Pope Paul issued his sixth encyclical, "Sacerdotalis Caelibatus" (On Priestly Celibacy), reaffirming the tradition. Calling celibacy "a brilliant jewel," he said that it was intrinsic to both the theology and the practice of the priesthood.

The negative reaction was immediate and vigorous, and the document, presumably intended to settle the question once and for all, became the signal for a renewed debate. Subsequent research in the United States showed that three out of five priests favored optional celibacy.

By all estimates, though, Pope Paul's most controversial act was his encyclical on hirth control. Over the years pressure had huilt up for the church to alter its traditional teaching that all artificial forms of hirth control were immoral. Because of the sensitive nature

of the issue, Pope Paul kept it c the council agenda and said that . would handle it himself.

In June, 1964, he set up a speci commission of experts to give him recommendations. Two years lat they turned in their report - o: that indicated, it was later learne that a majority favored some rela ing of the ban - but he announce that further study would required. Finally, in July, 1968, I issued his ruling in the encyclical saying that church approval of ar ficial methods would open "a win and easy road toward conjugal in the say road toward co delity and the general lowering morality." He reaffirmed the pri ciple that "every marriage act mu remain open to the transmission

The document shook the churc producing a series of crises, bo personal and ecclesiasocal. Mar Catholics, some of whom had be led to expect a change as a result the leaking of the majority repoof the papal commission, four themselves in clear disagreeme with their church for the first time.

Open Challenge

Many priests openly challenge the ruling and presumably mad their views known in the confe sional. Numerous bishops' confe ences, especially those in norther. Europe, made no secret of their di appointment and their unwilling ness to enforce the document, I' the United States, 600 theologian signed a statement criticizing it.

Pope Paul, who had resisted last-minute plea from progressi cardinals to withhold or revise ti. encyclical, was said to be profounly disturbed by the protest, but I remained convinced that his actic' was morally correct. In a letter i the Congress of German Catholic in August, 1968, he seemed to tal." the upset in stride. "May the live debate aroused by our encyclic lead to a better knowledge of God

He also had numerous defender Dorothy Day, the U.S. social worl er, wrote: "Thank God we have Pope Paul who upholds respect for life, an ideal so lofty, so high, s important, even when it seems h

Underlying most of Pope Paul' major policies was a lofty view c papal authority. He believed that strong papacy was essential to strong and healthy church, and h frankly acknowledged that this wa one of the concepts that sustaine

"I think that of all the function of a pope, the most enviable is that of fatherhood," he once told Jean Guitton, a member of the Frenc Academy. "I feel myself father c . i the whole human family."

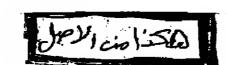
'Obsession'

Critics maintained that he over did the point. Xavier Rynne, th anonymous chronicler of the Section ond Vatican Council, wrote of Pope Panl's "obsession" with the prestige of his office, and other called it simply unrealistic at a tim when the authority of figures in vittually every area of life, from politi cians to university presidents, wa Malachi Martin put the problem

of the erosion of the papacy force fully in his book "Three Popes and a Cardinal." Referring to Pop John XXIII, he wrote: "Let loos in that church since the appearance of Roncalli is a gamut of force (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



Thousands of pilgrims and faithful wait to enter the Castel Gandolfo to pay homage to pope.



Cardinals to Follow Strict Rules

Papal Election to Begin in 15 to 18 Days

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT) -The election of a successor to Pope Paul VI, a historic transfer of spiritual leadership and a drama of great solemnity and suspense, will be the responsibility of 116 cardinals from throughout the world who will gather in the Vatican as the Sacred College of Cardinals in the next 15 to 18 days to make their decision. The interregnum or regime of

the Holy See's vacancy that opened with Pope Paul's death yesterday. will conunue until a new pontiff is elected by the cardinals attending tine Chapel. To be elected, a candidate must receive a vote of more than two-thirds of the cardinals present -- that is, a minimum of iwo-thirds plus one vote. If agreement is not reached in nine days, a simple majority is enough.

800-year-old rules laid down hy Pope Alexander III in 1179; by the provisions of an apostolic constitu-tion published by Pope Pius XII on Dec. 8. 1945: by "Pontificis Electi," a series of amendments and in-structions issued by Pope John XXIII in October, 1962, and by Pope Paul's 1975 decree making cardinals who bave reached the age of 81 incligible to vote.

Pope Paul, in his 1975 decree, re-

Paul VI: Reform-Minded Traditionalist

which tear and pull and tug at the massive entrails of a one-time

monolith now unprepared for the work in silence. stresses and strains, ill-fated to adapt in the pressure cooker of This ferment of ideas, he continued, has "rendered Monuni's posi-

tion as pope theoretically untenable, practically tortuous and prospectively of dim outlook, It has, in a true sense, unpoped him. For he cannot act as popes have acted before. This forced inaction has nothing inherently conservative. nothing of craven fear in it. Montini does not know what to do. Nobody alive can tell him."

Not surprisingly. Pope Paul seemed to pay a high personal price for the position in which he found himself. In his frequent moments of public self-confession, he spoke frankly of the frustrations of his office, such as the failure of many of his peace initiatives.

Warnings Voiced

In the late 1960s and early 1970s many of his public statements were warnings about tendencies in the church and the world. In 1968 he deplored the "spirit of corrosive criticism" that he said was becoming "the mode in some sectors of Catholic life." And on numerous occasions he expressed sadness at the exodus of priests - once even seeming to compare them to Judas.

In 1972, as his 75th birthday approached, rumors circulated in Rome that Pope Paul might do what he had asked bishops to do: retire. Reports on his health encouraged the rumors — in 1967 he had undergone surgery for the re-moval of an enlarged prostate gland - as did the memory of an incident in 1966, when he paid a visit to the grave of Celestine V. the only pope to have abdicated, praising him in prayer for his courage. But the hirthday came and went with Pope Paul remaining conspic-

uously at his desk. The calm tenacity that marked haptized Giovanni Battista (John the Baptist I Enrico Antonio Maria. His father. Giorgio Montini, was a lawyer and the editor of a Catholic newspaper. Il Citadino, who served three terms in Parliament before husiness. the Fascists limited political activi-

Boyhood friends remembered Giovanni Battista as an active and fearless tree climber, but physical frailty dogged much of his youth. He withdrew from the Jesuit-run Arici Institute in Brescia, and most of his formal education was completed under tutors at home. He qualified for a degree from the Arnaldo Lyceum in Brescia in 1916. Rejected for military service, he began to study for the priesthood at Brescia's diocesan seminary, but, once again, poor health forced him to drop out after only six months. He was given permission to complete his studies privately, and was ordained in Brescia on May 29,

Fragile Health

He served briefly as a parish priest, then went to Rome for postgraduate study at the Pontifical Gregorian Insulute, where he took degrees in civil and canon law, theology and philosophy. Recruited for the Pontifical Esclesiastical Academy, the training school for church diplomats, he was assigned to the papal nunciature in Warsaw in 1923 at age 25. Fragile health in-terfered again, and, unable to withstand the rigors of a Polish winter. he was recalled to Rome within six months and put to work as a drafter of documents in the Secrerariat of State.

While working at the Vatican he took on the post of spiritual adviser to the Italian Federation of Catho-lic University Students. When Fascist pressure grew severe, he held meetings in the Roman catacombs, where early Christians had gath-



ered to escape persecution. "If today we cannot go forward with flags unfurled," he said, "we will

The young priest quickly caught the eye of superiors in the Vaucan. Never have I met anyone who bad to say so little to establish his authority, a contemporary commented. One of those who nonced him was Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli, who became secretary of state in 1930 and immediately began giving the young priest increasing authority. In 1937 he gave him the post of substitute for the state of the stat substitute secretary for ordinary affairs. In 1938 Monsignor Monuni's pa-

tron became Pope Pius XII, and his influence hegan to skyrocket, "In those years the future pope was loval to Pope Pacelli to a heroic degree, recalled a churchman who served in the secretariat at the time. "For 24 hours every day in the year, except maybe a week's vacation, Msgr. Montini would be at Pius XII's call, always answering the phone after no more than two

In 1944, when Cardinal Luigi Maglioni. the Secretary of State, died. Pope Pius chose to fill the role himself, and Monsignor Montini became, in effect, his principal adviser. From a three-room thirdfloor office in the Apostolic Palace he dealt with all papal correspondence and handled the diplomatic problems arising from World War

In the postwar period be was a major figure in the church's efforts to resist Communism through support of Christian Democrats, and he was an important backer of the short-lived worker-priest experiment in France. During the several illnesses of Pope Pius XIL it was Monsignor Montini who passed along papal directives. He per-formed his task with tact, but the fact that many of the recipients were cardinals was said to have caused resentment.

In 1952 Monsignor Montini became pro-secretary of state for or-Pope Paul's reign was evident dinary affairs, which meant that he throughout his life. Born at Conwas in charge of most of the day-tocesio, near Brescia, in northern Ita- day internal administration of the ly, on Sept. 26, 1897, into a land-church, Monsignor Domenico Tarholding middle-class family, he was dini was simultaneously appointed pro-secretary of state for extraordinary affairs, or foreign minister, but it soon became known around the Vatican that Monsigner Monuni was the man to see on papal

Archbishop of Milan

Tension developed hetween the two; one was a young progressive and the other an older conservative. On one occasion a question of precedence arose at a Vallcan ceremony, and Monsignor Tardini, an earthy Roman, reportedly settled the problem by telling his younger colleague: "They call you a lefust and they say I'm a rightist. So you go on the left and I'll go on the right." Both men refused nominations as cardinals in 1953; the Vaulance of the right was a refused they was they make they mak can rumor was that Monsignor Tardini had turned the honor down to prevent his colleague from accepting it.

In 1954 Pope Pius XII named Monsignor Montini to be Archbishop of Milan, a move that was variously interpreted. Some specu-lated that it reflected a cooling of their father-son relationship, possi-bly because Monsignor Montini was more approving than his superior of a move to the left by Italy's Christian Democrats. Others saw it as a move by Pope Pius to give his close collaborator an opportunity to gain pastoral experience and round out his training as a possible

successor. The archbishop took over the direction of Italy's largest, wealthiest and fastest-growing see on Jan. 6. 1955. With his personal possessions crammed into a borrowed brief-case, he arrived in a freezing rain. and when his auto reached the houndary of the archdiocese, he knelt and kissed the wet ground. Later, in the throbbing industrial heart of the archdiocese, he asked the heavily Marxist labor force to "pray as I pray that the noise of machines may become as music and the smoke of chimneys as

During his eight and a half years in Milan he launched a vast churchbuilding plan to accommodate the expanding population and, as an added measure, persuaded real-es-tate interests to build chapels in apartment houses. He visited each of the archdiocese's thousand churches and organized large-scale preaching missions that drew daily coverage in L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper.

He still lacked a cardinal's hat when Pope Pius XII died in Octo-ber, 1958, but it was a sign of his presuge that he was mentioned as a

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

possible successor anyway. But in December, 1958, when John XXIII

For all the revolutionary changes, the Second Vatican Counchanges, the Second Vallean Coun-cil had really done little more than in history — 116 cardinals from 40 clear the decks. It swept away cus- countries. toms that had come to be seen as anachronistic, such as the Latin anachronistic, such as the Latin nations, including 29 cardinals mass: it forced the church to come from Italy, participated in the electo terms with modern ideas such as don of Pope Paul. In the 1958 conreligious liberty and representative clave that selected Pope John, 51 government, and it showed that cardinals from 21 nations participated, and in the 1939 conclave with other churches were based on that elected Pope Pius 59 members old rivalries and theological cate-

gories that no longer applied, What the council did not do was move on to some of the new problems - shared by all churches such as whether belief in God is possible in a technological age and were 26 cardinals from outside why young people have been abandoning organized religion in large and 7 in 1939. numbers.

As a leader in this climate. Pope Paul operated under severe difficulties. He came to the pontificate when it was experiencing a change not only in the extent of its power but in the nature of its authority. The modern papacy has great potential influence, but it no longer carries with it the inherent power of the past, especially since the First Vatican Council. Its influence inside the church as well as outside - now depends largely on the person who occupies it.

Low Morale

Pope John, a charismatic figure, made his papacy a strong one. Pope Paul, at least in the final period of his reign, did not. He was an effec-tive administrator of the church, but he did not convey an image of where it should be going. Moreover, he did not seem to inspire such a vision in others. In his last years, morale was poor at the second and third levels of the Vatican.

On the other hand, Pope Paul took a number of administrative steps during his last years to insure that the church would remain via- elect as high pontiff my very reverhle in new situations. He began a end Signor Cardinal . . effort to improve relations with the Soviet Union and the Communist countries of Eastern Europe that resulted, among other things, in the first consecration of Catholic hishops in Czechoslovakia in nearly a quarter of a century.

For the most part, Pope Paul's most significant accomplishments were of this sort - diplomatic and structural changes whose successes or failures may not be apparent for years. The pope necessarily responded to the crisis of his day, and he tended to be judged by his handling of such issues as birth control. But those close to him said that he had his own agenda. one that existed independently of liberal-conservative battles, and that he carried this out in what the Rev. Eugene Kennedy, a U.S. priest, described as "time-released" fashion.

Pope Paul may have failed to give the church a vision for the to throngs in St. Peter's Square that future, but he gave national hier-the Cburch is still without a ponfuture, but he gave national hier-archies the freedom to let one develop from the grass roots up. He opposed a change in teachings about birth control, but in doing so he made it clear that be was listening to the opinions of modern science. He stayed in office beyond the age of 75, but he carefully planted the idea of papal retire-

The Synod of Bisbops, Father Kennedy wrote in 1972, "spoke an old language to the world, but it also allowed new voices and dissenting votes on subjects like the traditional discipline of celibacy. Pope Paul reaffirmed this discipline in the traditional language with the knowledge that he has set in motion the forces that will ultimately effect a change in this

-NEW YORK TIMES.

patriarchs of the Eastern Rite or anyone other than cardinals be allowed to vote, and he forhade the use of any recording or filming of the election procedures inside the Vatican.

Under the election regulations, the conclave must be convened no sooner than the 15th day and not later than the 18th day after the

death of a pope.

Technically, election by the College of Cardinals is only one of three ways of selecting a pope.

Two, inspiration and delegation, have not been used since the 17th eentury. Inspiration is selection by spontaneous unanimous consent of the cardinals, something like elec-tion by acclamation, delegation is held his first consistory. Cardinal the appointment of three, five or Monuni's name was at the head of seven cardinals with full powers to the cardinals' list, paving the way for his elevation to the papacy five break a deadlock of the assembly.

The conclave to elect Pope Paul's successor will be the largest and

In 1963, 80 cardinals from 29 from 16 nations.

Nnn-European Majority

For the first time, non-Europeans will hold a majority of the votes, in the conclave in 1963, there

The cardinals and a number of aides who will attend the election conclave are actually locked in the Vatican until they agree on a new pope. Corridors, stairways and doors leading to the Sistine Chapel, where the voting takes place, and the participants' adjoining living quarters, are sealed. Telephones are disconnected, and contact with the outside is limited to carefully examined written messages.

A large number of cooks, waiters, doctors, dentists, guards and others, including carpenters, are locked in with the cardinals. All are sworn to secrecy about the proceedings and are excommunicated if they break the oath. According to a new book, "The Inner Elite," a series of profiles on the papal electors, the conclave to elect Pope Paul's successor "will be the most closed in all history." Strict measures will be in effect to prevent electronic eavesdropping.

Four ballots a day are taken two in the morning and two in the afternoon — unul a decision is reached. Each cardinal receives a ballot with the legend in Latin: "I

In Order of Semiorit

The cardinals, in order of seniorty. rise and hring their ballots to the altar at the base of Michelangelo's giganuc fresco of the Last Judgment. Each, in turn, drops his hallot into a silver chalice that serves as a ballot box, kneels at the altar, prays and rises to swear aloud: "I take to witness Christ our Lord, who is to judge me, that I hereby vote for him who, hefore God, I feel should be elected."

A teller announces the results to the cardinals. Another then strings the ballots on a thread, using a needle. If no pope is chosen by the second ballot of each session, the two strings of ballots are burned in a small iron stove with damp straw and chemicals that create a dense black smoke. Rising from a stovepipe at the roof of the Sistine Chapel, the the dark smoke signals

Once a cardinal has obtained the needed votes, he is asked whether he accepts the papacy, and if so, what name he will choose. Other cardinals, meanwhile, lower canopies over their seats in homage, and the ballots are burned in the stove with chemicals that produce a white smoke, signifying to those outside that a new pope has been

Although the coronation takes place several days later, the elected cardinal is officially the pope from the moment he agrees to accept the

Wearing new pontifical robes. the pope then appears on the balco-ny of St. Peter's Basilica to impart his first blessing, "urbi et orbi" — "To the city and to the world."

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Pope Paul is crowned by Cardinal Alfredo Ottaviani in 1963.

Endangered Bat May Stop Dam Project in Indiana

— Federal and state efforts to dam the Big Blue River have encount the last five years. tered an obstacle that could have

even worse effects than a decade of funding delays — the Indiana bat. Like the tiny snail darter that blocked a major dam project in Tennessee recently, the little bat is listed by the Interior Department as an endangered species.

It spends summer days sleeping in woods along the Big Blue and nights feeding on insects over the

The reservoir project is favored y the industrial interests of the Wabash Valley Association and the chambers of commerce of some of the communities along the river. But it is opposed by environmental groups and is being reconsidered by the state, which already has scrapped another large project — Lafayette Lake of Wildcat Creek.

Step Toward Extinction

If the Army Corps of Engineers goes ahead with plans to dam the river, the resulting Big Blue Lake will destroy some of the bats' habitat. That would be a big step toward extinction, said Dr. James Cope, an Earlham College zoolo-

He is studying the bats for the corps and plans to submit his re-port later this month. Corps officials in Louisville said that their actions will be governed by decisions of the Interior Department's Fish & Wildlife Service.

have been found in the summer - habits.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7 (UPI) all three with river habitats. Dr.

would be destroyed. . .

about 50 adults per colony." lated to the stream habitat."

"No feeding over open fields has been observed," he added, He has. been studying bats for about 30 years. He said that "when you think of the number of insects they consume, they're of benefit to mankind.

moth Cave region. Man has destroyed the hibernat-

The bats eat only insects, Dr.

He and his students handed hats

that they disperse considerably for hihernation. Adults from one small colony were found in hibernation

"It would destroy those particular individuals, I suppose," Dr. Cope said. "They have a very strong boming instinct and would return to the same area. The young dealing with small numbers - only

Cope said, and "are very closely re-

'Benefit to Mankind'

to trace their migration and learned

in five separate caves.

The Indiana bat hibernates in caves in southern Indiana, eastern Kentucky and in Kentucky's Mam-

ing hats in a number of ways. Dr. Cope said. Some vandals simply rip them off the walls and kill them. Other bats are destroyed by the opening of caves to tourists, which changes cave temperatures so that the bats are unable to maintain

Edward Stone, Designer Of Radio City Music Hall

Obituaries

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP) — Edward Durell Stone, 76, one of the United States' premier architects, who designed Radio City Music Hall in New York and the Kennedy Center in Washington, died yes-

He also designed the National Geographic building in Washing-ton. His other monuments in New York included the General Motors

Mr. Stone built the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi, the American Pavillion at the Brussels World's Fair, the Stanford Medical Center in Palo Alto, Calif., the El Panama Hotel in Panama City, and other public, university, corporation, and private buildings around the world.

Mr. Stone was born in Fayetteville, Ark., and won a doctorate in fine arts at the University of Arkansas in 1923. He then studied at the Harvard Architecture School and at the New York University School of Architecture,

He later became a professor of architecture at Yale.

Mr. Stone won many awards for his work, including two Architec-tural League medals for domestic architecture and the Architectural League gold medal and silver

He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Royal Society of the Arts, the Architectural League of New York, and the National Insti-tute of Arts and Letters.

Gertrude Vanderbilt

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 7 (UPI) - Gertrude Lewis Conaway Vanderbilt, 77, wife of the late yachtsman Harold S. Vanderhilt, died yesterday at her summer estate, Rock Cliff.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was born in 1901 in Philadelphia, the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Conaway. The Vanderbilts shared an inter-

est in defending the America's Cup sailing title, which each year attracts challengers the world over to The America's Cup, now the single most important sailing competition in the United States, was be-

gun in 1851. So great was Mrs. Vanderbilt's enthusiasm for sailing that by a special ruling of the Cup Committee, she and the wife of T.O.M. Sopwith, skipper of an English entrant, were the only women allowed to the contract of the co lowed on board the yachts that

competed for the Cup in the 1930s. Mrs. Vanderbilt first sailed with her husband in the 1935 competition aboard the yacht Rainbow. and later aboard the Ranger. "We didn't touch anything," she recalled years later. "We watched

of the crew on the other boat.

"The main thing was to notify your boat if the other was gaining or falling behind, or if you saw movement which would indicate that the other was about to tack or

change sails.
"The gear on those boats was so beavy that there wasn't much a woman could do." she once said. Although Mrs. Vanderbilt never took the helm during an America's Cup race, she did pilot the Rain-bow on other occasions.

Mrs. Vanderbilt maintained an active interest in Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn. of which she was an bonorary trustee. The university was founded by the patriarch of the Vanderbilt clan. Cornelius Vanderbilt. ornelius Vanderbilt.

Victor Hasselblad

STOCKHOLM. Aug. 7 (AP) — Victor Hasselblad, 72. originator of the Hasselblad camera, died yester-

in 1967 the Hasselblad firm was bought by Eastman-Kodak. Mr. Hasselblad signed a contract

in 1962 with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which used his cameras to take the first close-up pictures of the moon.

A Hasselblad camera is still or-

biting in space after astronaut Mi-chael Collins dropped it during a space walk.

Jesse (Pop) Haines

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 7 (AP) — Jesse (Pop) Haines, 85, a pitcher for the Gashouse Gang of the Saint Louis Cardinals in the 1930s, died here Saturday.

Mr. Haines, a hard-throwing knuckleballer, pitched from 1918 to 1937, and accumulated a major league career record of 210 victories and 158 defeats. In 1970, Mr. Haines was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown,

He picked up the niekname Pop as a senior member of the Gashouse Gang, the Cardinal team that included Leo Durocher, Pepper Martin, Rip Collins, Frankie Frisch, Joe Medwick, and pitchers Dizzy and Paul Dean.

Homemade Bombs **Explode in Athens**

ATHENS, Aug. 7 (UPI) — Ten homemade devices exploded last night and early today in parts of Athens but caused no casualties and little damage, the police said.

They said that the bombs were similar to 12 explosive devices that went off last month on the fourth anniversary of the restoration of democracy in Greece. Nine persons belonging to extreme rightist organizations were arrested in July charged

explosives.

Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau

Frankfurt am Main

Highlights from the Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1977

Assets DN	/ million	Liabilities	DM million
Cash Reserves and Balance		Banking Liabilities	
with Banks	1,064	Bonds	2,790
Securities	261	Provisions	82
Loans	20,527	Capital	1,000
Participations	181	Reserves	1,081
Real estates and buildings	20	Loans on a trust basis	16,998
Unpaid Capital	850	Other Liabilities	516
Loans on a trust basis	16,998		
Other Assets	411		
Total Assets	40,312	Total Liabilities	40,312

We shall be pleased to send you on request a copy of the Annual Report for 1977 together with a summary of Kreditanstalt's activities.

Palmengartenstrasse 5-9, D-6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, Tel.: 611/74311, Telex: 411352

Page 6 Tuesday, August 8, 1978

A Reporter Goes to Jail

A reporter for this newspaper, Myron A. Farber, sits in jail because the courts feel their prerogatives and procedures take precedence over a full airing of his urgent constitutional case. He must remain behind bars indefinitely — while he and The Times are also fined heavily — because he wrote about some mysterious deaths in a New Jersey hospital a decade after they occurred and refuses to disclose to the murder trial that ensued who told him what and when. The New Jersey courts deny a stay of sentence unless his confidential files are revealed to them in private - which would betray his case even if his argument later prevailed. Two Supreme Court justices refuse to second-guess their New Jersey brethren and are divided on the

The loss of this case on the merits would be a serious blow to all news gathering. The present trial by nights in jail is itself a dangerous infringement on the freedom to publish. Farber is the victim of extraordinary insensitivity.

He and The Times seek desperately to plead that we cannot do the work that the community should prize the most if we are forced to reveal our informants and confidential notes. We contend that the First Amendment's protection of the press extends to the gathering as well as the printing of news. Frightened, threatened or embarrassed sources daily offer our reporters fact, confession, rumor or accusation on condition that their identity remain secret. To betray one such source would jeopardize all. To have to protect such a source at such great cost already jeopardizes others. How many reporters will be trusted to choose jail? How many newspapers can afford such fines and fees?

Ironically these questions are explicitly recognized in a New Jersey law that gives a reporter the "privilege to refuse to disclose" to any legal forum both his sources and "any news or information obtained in the course of pursuing his professional duties." Yet the devilish circumstance of this case has left no time for fair hearing. It is not, as often before, a prosecutor hut a defendant who seeks the files, claiming that he cannot prove

a frame-up without them. The trial judge thinks it arrogant that The Times will not let him see the file and wants to break Farber's will. Farber thinks betrayal to a judge is still betrayal. Most judges seem to feel that the longer the reporter walks free the greater the affront to a court. We feel with Farber that the longer he sits in jail the greater the damage to the First Amendment. But the New Jersey Appellate Division won't hear the case until next month and the Supreme Court is in recess until fall.

Some think a newspaper is once again setting itself "above the law," invoking rights unavailable to others. Even Justice White, who now denies a stay, acknowledged in the past, however, that betraying confidences imposes a "consequeotial" burden on news gathering. But he demands to know how many informants would fall silent if a few are occasionally betrayed and we despair of satisfying him. Justice Powell, whose swing vote produced a 5-to-4 decision against reporters in a similar case six years ago, acknowledged that they had a constitutional right to refuse information in other circumstances and promised that the "courts will be available" if too broad or tenuous a request is made. He did not say what to do in recess.

From the minority in that case comes the essence of our response. "It is obvious that informants are necessary to the news-gathering process as we know it today," wrote Justice Stewart. "If it is to perform its constitutional mission, the press must do far more than merely print public statements or publish prepared handouts. . . The First Amendment's concern must not be with the motives of any particular news source, but rather with the conditions in which informants of all shades of the spectrum may make information available through the press to the public."

And the much-missed Justice Douglas wrote: "The press has a preferred position in our constitutional scheme not to enable it to make money, not to set newsmen apart as a favored class, but to bring fulfillment to the public's right to know." If Farber will hang on, it is worth the fight.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Run on the Fed

The Federal Reserve System is a mighty institution. Its chairman is one of Washington's most powerful individuals and its impact on the economy, through the manipulation of credit and interest rates is immediate and far-reaching. It is surprising, therefore, to find that some people are deeply worried about the Fed's abiding strength. In the past eight years, 430 small and medium-sized banks have left the Fed system to become state-chartered banks. To put its finger in the dike before too many more of the remaining 5,668 banks slip away, the Fed has proposed a profound change in the way the national banking system operates. It wants to pay member banks interest on the \$38 bilion of reserves they must hold and to charge these members for services now provided free.

The basic proposal makes sense — though the Fed's rationale is somewhat flawed. The payment of interest and the sale of services would reduce the cost of Fed membership for some banks and improve the equity and efficiency of the entire banking system.

National banks are now required by law to keep a portion of their deposits as reserves. The rest can be loaned out. To influence the amount of credit in the economy, which is a key element of monetary policy — the Fed alters the reserve requirement from time to

Instead of paying interest on these reserves, the Fed has provided services like check clearing, coin and currency, and electronic fund transfers to member banks. State banks, by contrast, may invest their reserves in safe, interest-bearing securities. For a fee, they can purchase Fed services from member

As interest rates have climbed, the cost of

holding idle reserves has mounted and the attractiveness of Fed membership, especially for smaller banks, has eroded. This situation should be remedied. It is unfair for financial institutions that compete against each other in the same markektplace to operate under such different reserve regulations.

It is also inefficient. The bundling of services provided free by the Fed tends to lead to less frugal use. Banks should pay a competitive price for services.

Whether these changes would stop the drain on Fed membership is not very important. There is no proof for the claim that the Fed must maintain its ranks better to run monetary policy. That can be adequately managed through the large banks alone and they have shown no inclination to leave the system. They depend on Fed services for their banking business.

Others argue that the Fed must be protected also for its peculiar symbolic role in the fight against inflation. Somehow, this argument goes, the national economy is safer if the Fed chairman sits atop a large and stable rank of oational banks. But the Fed's role in policy debate has more to do with particular chairmen and their style than with the size of the system's membership. (It does need more complete and timely data on deposits in nonmember institutions — a need that several bills before the House Banking Committee would meet).

Congress, in sum, should give the Fed what it wants, but not for the reasons the Fed offers. The survival of the Fed is not at stake. Neither is the sanctity of monetary policy. But equity and efficiency are at stake — and they are reason enough.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Dollar and the Yen

There are really only two ways back to a more stable relationship between the yen and the dollar. One is for both countries to wait for the changing exchange rate and slowing U.S. growth to reduce their trade gap. The other is to take a more active stance. On the U.S. side, that means a tough U.S. monetary policy, action at last on energy, perhaps U.S. foreign currency borrowing to bolster a oew exchange market interventioo.

On the Japanese side, it means making sure the technical growth target is achieved, expanding foreign aid, aggressively encouraging foreign imports, cootinuing to persuade foreigners to borrow in the Japanese capital market. The second policy is undoubtedly the best - and for the time being, more practical than sitting and wishing that exchange rates would stop shifting so much.

- From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago August 8, 1903

buktu away from Dakar, in Senegal.

Fifty Years Ago
August 8, 1928

BELGRADE - Yugoslavia is anxiously awating LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands — Jacques Lebaureports on the condition of Croat leader Stefan dy, the French adventurer who is carving out a Radich, who is in critical condition here tonight. territory in the Western Sahara with the idea of Mr. Radich was shot during a session in the parcreating his own personal empire, is mainly inliament one month ago. Sources here express the fear that Mr. Radich's death could throw the terested in the commercial aspects of the project, according to his aide-de-camp. Lebaudy, who recently proclaimed bimself Jacques Premier of country into a bloody civil war, and the recent vicious circle of assassinations, exacerbating the the Saharan Empire, is planning to build a seaport on the coast which will draw the transopposition between Serbs and Croats, would tend to confirm this hypothesis. Saharan ivory and rubber caravans from Tun-



Syria's Aims in Lebanon

By Adnan Omran

and religious groupings and believe in one Lebanon. All the leaders of the Christian community (the Orthodox, the Catholics, including

the religious leaders of the Maron-ites) have voiced their strong oppo-sition to any kind of partition or

division of communides in Leba-

non. The clan leaders fail to under-

stand the developments — both po-litical and social — which have tak-en place in Lebanon in the last 30 years. All the Lebanese, whether Moslems or Christians, believe in

democracy and real equality as the only possible basis for the rebuilding of their country.

The Palestinian element and the

presence of 300,000-400,000 refu-

gees has been misused by the clan

leaders in order to create divisions.

For this reason the Phalangists, the

Liberals and the Edde group have

tried over the past 10 years to provoke those Palestinians who were expelled from their homeland by Israel in 1948 and forced to find

refuge in Lebanon. For instance,

Raymond Edde called in 1969 for

the expulsion of the refugees

whom he called outsiders and for-

Israelis Blamed

ed to all means of provocation to

keep the civil war going - culminating in the invasion of south Leb-

anoo in March, at a time when the situation was heading for improve-

ment. But if there is going to be an

end to civil war, then Israel would

Lebanon was in response to the

Lebanese governement's appeal for

help and an Arab League decision.

Syria's objectives were and remain:

First, to bring the civil war to an end and in order to save innocent

lives; and second, to help the Leba-

nese to preserve their unity in the

face of armed militias, which are

trying to impose their will. The way

to achieve these objectives is

through strengthening the authority

of the government over the whole

Syria's aims have not changed .

what has changed is the attitude of

certain groups. Syria was accused in the beginning of supporting the Christians against the Moslems and

the Palestinians - although these

accusations were reversed later. What certain groups refuse to un-derstand is that Syria's aim was

never at any time to support one group agianst the other — but rather was to preserve the unity and integrity of the country.

Recent claims by some groups that Syria's aim is to annex Leba-

non and thereby to build a greater

Syria is groundless and does not

need an answer. Syria has never ac-

cepted this slogan or sought to

achieve it although our aim was

Syria accepted in 1958 the sacri-

fice of its own existence as a state,

preferring to build a union with

Egypt. Arab unity is still the main objective and forms the first article

of Syria's constitution, but Syria's

ambitions in Lebanon are to see

The International Herald Tri-

bune welcomes letters from read-

ers. Short letters have n better chance of being published. All let-

ters are subject to condensation

for space reasons. Anonymous

letters will not be considered for

publication. Writers may request

that their letters be signed only

with initials but preference will be

given to those fully signed and

bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune

cannot acknowledge letters sent

and is to work for Arab unity.

The Syrian military presence in

The Israeli leadership has resort-

being a party to the crisis.

prefer to see partition.

L ONDON — It is high time that the Lebanese should enjoy peace and security and that the country should emerge from its crisis unified and able to rebuild and prosper. If these objectives are to be fulfilled, however, then the full and bonest participation of all the leaders of the country is imperative.

In spite of the fact that a number of foreign elements added to the complexity of the Lebanese crisis, we believe that the crisis remains essentially a Lebanese one, the means to solve it remain Lebanese. The fundamental reason behind the crisis, in our view, is the buge gap between the narrow interests of a few factional leaders and the ambitions and aspiradons of the new generation of Lebanese. This gap has widened since 1943, when the first national charter of the country was declared. After gaining their independance in 1946, the people of Lebanoo hoped to enjoy freedom not only from foreign occupation but also from the dominance of certain families and clans which rushed after independence to take over the role formely played by the rench occupiers eigners — killing by sniper fire and to massacre of groups were the pbalaogists' methods. These actions, added to the other social demands and for-French occupiers.

the traditions of tribalism and elements, pushed the refugees into backwardness, but borrowed modern slogans which were translated from foreign languages and thus claimed that their elans were in fact political parties with an ideology and principles. The truth, however, was not hidden from the majority of the Lebanese who were strongly against this development in their country. As an example of this sort of grouping, the Phalangist group (Gemayel's clan) proclaimed as its political goal the establishment of a sectarian entity which would satisfy the long-standing ambitions of its chief. Its political program was not for the benefit of the 3 million Lebanese, it was not progressive for all the Christians, who are half that number; it was a program exclusive for the Maronites, who are a minority in Lebanon. Even in the Maronite community, this program ap-pealed only to those who were closely connected with the family or those who could benefit from

or those who could benefit from their allegiance during the most re-cent fighting.

The Phalangist group had to re-sort to building an armed militia, hoping that with the force of arms they could overcome the problem of being a small minority in Leba-non. They armed their followers and received training and equip-ment from Israel. They imposed heavy taxation in the areas they dominated, exploiting the complete absence of state authority.

Same Line

The other clan which adopts the same line is the Chamoun clan. The Chamounists, who call themselves "liberals," entertain the same ambitions and hope by the force of arms to impose the will of a small minority over the overwhelming majority of Lebanese. To realize their ambitions, periodically they have to fight the other group, when person-al interests clash and a large number of innocent people are victims

of these tribal rivalries.

A third clan, called the "Edde Group," is no different in its ambi-tions and aims from the other groups. The only difference is the failure of the leader of this group, Raymond Edde, to build any militia. This is because of the old links which existed between the family and the French before independence when the late Emile Edde was imposed as president against the

will of the Lebanese. The real crisis in Lebanon is a result of the claim of these groups to represent the Christians in Lebanon, when the leaders of the Christian community state unequivocally that they oppose these sectarian one Lebanon secure and peaceful and enjoying the prosperity which its people are capable of building.

Syria has made sacrifices in the past to achieve these objectives and is prepared to do so again in order to put an end to this tragic situa-What the United States and the What the United States and the West can do to help Lebanon is to bring pressure to bear on Israel to stop its meddling in Lebanon's internal affairs, which has already cost countless innocent Lebanese and Palestinian lives.

Mr. Omran is the Syrian ambassa-dor to Britain. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune

as a reply to an article by Raymond Edde (IHT, July 27)

politics and is therefore an artifact. The Palestinians have no distinct language nor culture nor history of their own. Indeed, they see them-selves as part of the great Arab nation. But to realize their national aspirations to self-determination in what they see as their bomeland, which Dr. George defines as "the post-1921 area of mandated Palestine," involves the undoing of another sovereign naoon, a member of the United Nations, namely Israel. This is what the PLO wants, and here Dr. George, who, it must be said for the record, is an executive of the Council for the Advance-ment of Arab-British Understanding (the biggest pro-Arab pressure group in Britain) and not just a mere British citizen as he declares himself. It is false, as it is ridiculous for

war of 1948, the surrounding Arab states invaded Israel in defiance of nized the state of Israel. In the sec-ond war of 1956, Israel was com-pelled to take measures in self-de-Sinai with specific orders to advance on Israel, and as a last preparatory, instructed the UN forces stationed between Egypt and Israel to leave their post. Likewise, Jor-dan and Syria assumed belligerent postures in preparation for what was to be an all-out attack on Israel. In these circumstances, Israel acted as any country faced with mortal danger would have acted: It

In 1973, as Dr. George himself, reluctantly agrees, Israel was attacked outright, as in 1948. Bot Dr. George excuses this by saying that a country which tries to liberate its own territory cannot be regarded as an aggressor. Is a country, threat-ened with destruction, which sets out to defend itself, an aggressor? Israelis draw no comfort from any wars, for in Israel human life,

struck first

whether Jewish or not, is a most precious thing, as Dr. George ought to know, since he said he stayed on a kibbutz for a while in 1967.

ADAM KAYE. London.

John Dornberg From Munich:

The originators of the work ethic appear to be on an indefinite breather and coffee break.

MUNICH — It's that time of year again. Homo Germanensis, vacationing, is on the move: east, west, but mostly from north to south and back again.

Every weekend - which means starting Thursday evening and lasting through Monday in these parts
— radio and television oewscasts seem to be dominated by reports of carnage and miles-long traffic jams on the nation's autobahns or the lengths of the queues at border-

Announcers, I sometimes suspect, being forced to sit behind their microphones while the rest of the country is goofing off, derive vi-carious pleasure from reporting that this year's summer traffic tieups are even more calamitous than last years. One blockbuster in Bavaria the other day was alleged to be nearly 70 kilometers long. Well, aren't records there to be broken?

Granted, not all this cataclysmic traffic is caused by the natives alone. The Scandinavians, Dutch, Belgians and British tend to use West Germany as a conveyor belt towards sunnier climes. Nor is this the only country in Fireset that an the only country in Europe that an-nually bangs down the shutters and embarks on an exodus reminiscent of the movement of peoples in the

Leisure Time

But this perennial scelorsis of the highways brings to mind something that does seem to be almost exclusively West German these days: An almost pathological preoccupation with Freizett — leisure time.

The other day, for example, I was asking a West German industrial executive to impart advice to U.S. counterparts on how to do

"The main problem they will face," he said, "is not how but when.""

By which he did not mean finding the ideal moment to enter the market but of trapping that West German counterpart in the office. Chances are he'll either be 00 vacation, "taking his flu," recuperating from it on a "cure," or celebrating one of innumerable legal holidays.

"I'd say the best time for scheduling a business trip here," he coo-tinued, "is between late January and early April and again from

And free market forces, in today's complex and interlated

world, are unfortunately not

enough to offset freedom's

FERNANDO CASABLANCAS.

East Berlin

Re your editorial (IHT,July 18)
"Berlin: Still a Problem." You state

therein, "East Berlin is a part of

agreements, all of Berlin is under

the control of the four powers, and

(nor should there be any foreign

the East German Army, for which,

nevertheless, he was put behind

bars recently.

HELMUT. W. WALTER.

Dusseldorf, West Germany.

shortcomings.

Letters-• The judiciary and Supreme Court themselves reflect the pre-vailing mode of thinking of the **Mideast View** United States, and consequently can legitimately attempt to define more strictly and impose more

Dr. A.R. George (Letters, July 27) asserts that there is a Palestinian nation, True. But it is a natioo which has been created by Arab forcefully their interpretation of where explicit bberties and or. should be curbed. A democracy can be more or less regulated: it does not have to cease to be a democracy, except in the eyes of those who lack a sense of shading. • The press has been known to be mercantile, sensationalist, and in error, all too often shirking the responsibility that should temper its immense power. Here again, vox populi, through the courts, should be heard; one has seen where unbridled "executive privilege" can lead. No successor of W.R. Hearst could in good conscience deny that the same excesses can exist within the press as well. Both are run by people. Freedom to inform does not imply the right to remain unac-countable.

Dr. George to say that the Israelis, started the first three wars between Israel and the Arabs. In the first, the UN resolution which recogfense against constant raids into its territors by Egyptian-backed terrorists. The six day war came about when Nasser, then the ruler of Egypt, made his intentioo clear of East Germany."
On the basis of the Four Power attacking Israel. He blocked the Strait of Twan which is an interna-East Berlin is just, and nothing more than, one of the four sectors. tional waterway, massed troops in The East German government has no right to be in the Soviet sector embassies and legacons). Nico Huebner was perfectly entitled, being a resident of Berlin (eastern sector) to refuse to serve in

A Gradual Slide?

Two omissions mar the otherwise excellent New York Times editorial (IHT, July 17) oo the gradual slide toward censorship as an acceptable concept in the U.S. political ethos.

mid-September through mid-November. The rest of the time he will run into vacation schedules.

"April can be very problematical because of Easter. Good Friday and Easter Monday are both legal!" holidays, making it a four-day, weekend which most people stretch into six. But don't forget, we also, have Easter vacations.

"May? That's an absolute disas-ter. There's Labor day, Ascension Day, the three-day Pentcostal weekend often combined with Pentcostal vacation, followed by Corpus Christi day, and the government is considering turning May 23 into Constitution Day. You can forget May."

Production Costs

One result of all this Freizeit is that West German hourly labor production costs, calculated over a year, are now the highest in year, are now the highest in the industrial world and, according to one recent statistic, productivity in the west Germany is 24 percent lower

than in the United States.

Could that be why so many large:

West German companies — Volkswagen is merely the best known: case — have moved production fa-cilities abroad, especially to the United States? Exchange rates aside, it costs the

West Germans more to produce these days because the once-famed and feared "furor Tentonicus" is as extinct as the brontosaurus. The originators of the work ethic appear to be on an indefinite breather and coffee break.

Social legislation and labor-management contracts enacted over the are past two decades enable the averpast two decades enable the average West German to spend less time on the job — and still get paid — than anyone else in the Western and industrial world. Statistically they spend only 219 eight-hour days working in practice, bowever, it is at a statistically they working in practice, bowever, it is at a statistically they working in practice, bowever, it is at a statistically they working in practice, bowever, it is at a statistically they are not been accompanied to the control of the control o

On Their Minds

Average annual paid vacations are one factor, and no matter whom you talk to - blue or white collar workers, tradesmen or bureaucrats, executives or professionals — *Urlaub*, vacation, is invariably the first thing on their

The law entitles everyone to at east three weeks and those in certain age groups to four. But wage agreements over the years have guaranteed most people considera-bly more. According to the Federa-tioo of Trade Unions (DGB), 72 percent of all gainfully employed West Germans now have at least '" five weeks of paid vacation annally.

By 1980, it is expected to be six.

Moreover, in addition to normal pay, about 80 percent receive a vacation boous — Urlaubsgeld — Walter which averages about 40 percent of the monthly paycheck.

Executives and professionals take six to eight weeks of vacation. part in summer, part in winter. But there's more, such as inordinate number of paid bolidays - in the

— 16. give or take a few depending on regional differences and local Christmas lasts three days officially, but in practice extends past March New Year's Day and in Bavaria

right to Epiphany Day (Jan. 6). Auction.
Virtually all religious holidays, 250aller major and minor, are legal ones com-Rhinelanders and Bavarians take at lander i least a week to bring the carnival season to a liquid and joyous con-

elusion. Nearly every village and a no town celebrates some local event.

The West German, who still feels
overworked after all that, has yet another option: the six weeks of annual sick leave — at full pay — to which everyone is entitled. This can be followed by a month of the particular convalescence. The sick leave system is especially flexible, often the particular is especially flexible, often the particular is especially flexible. finding expression in such phrases as "I think I'll take the grippe this week"-or "he's out celebrating his

Bill Considered

Currently the Bundestag is also considering a bill that would enoug working parents five additional days off each year — at pay of course — to nurse small sick chil-

Oh, lest I forget, paid time off ludin not chargeable to vacation, is usually granted for "extraordinary events:" weddings, births, deaths or house movings of close relatives, though I suspect that attending the funeral of one's "grandmother-inlaw" would be stretching the privilege.
So, why wonder about those

clogged autobahns. After all, it's Urlaubszeit. Like always.



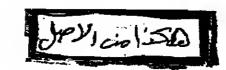
Robert R. Eckert

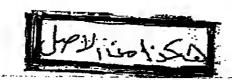
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Talvela as Sarastro and Cotrubas as The Magic

Mariti

'The Magic Flute' Approaches an Ideal Realization

By David Stevens

SALZBURG (IHT) — Mozart's "The Magic Flute" is such a mixture of overlapping, heterogene-ous elements that an ideal realizanon seems all but unthinkable. Yet the Salzburg Festival came close enough to justify such a claim with his year's new production — mar-velously cast, radiantly conducted by James Levine and staged and designed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle exhibitating theatricality.

The success of this new staging half a century after Mozart's final masterwork first appeared in a Salzburg program — is so bearwarming that it is finally possible to stop lumenting the quick disappearance of Giorgio Strehler's .- gravely beautiful version of four years ago, so heavily criticized that Suchler cut off his longstanding relationship with the festival.

The Felsenreitschule — the for-mer summer riding school of Salzburg's prince-archhishops — is an imposing hut intractable place for opera. But Ponnelle turned its limitations into advantages, fully ing its immense width, overcoming its lack of sophisticated stage machinery and making colorful use of its triple row of arcades.

He laid out a rough landscape of the land out a rough landscape of the landscap

ncky knolls and grassy depressions, studded with the ruins of an-Mer reduction of the full stage that set the bird-catcher's earthly world apart within the larger context.

The towering, areaded back wall

The Salzburg Festival

ing sun of Sarastro's realm and the ery in the Papageno of Christian dark, star-studded sky from which Boesch, a young Viennese baritone the Queen of the Night came forth. The immense serpent that chases Tamino in the opening scene trailed endlessly through the arcades that later on, transformed by lighting, were the sites of Tamino's and Pamina's trials by fire and

It was all there - the magic theater of machines and fairy-tale ani-mals descended from popular Viennese theater of Mozart's and Schikaneder's time, and the quasireligious mysticism of secret cults drawn from antiquity and Masonic symbolism.

light, obscurantism and enlightenment, was made visible in the opposition of baroque and classicism in sets and costumes. And the struggle was made omnipresent, with the Queen of the Night and her court watching their opponents from a dark corner of the arcades when they were not involved direct-

emharrassment to be reduced to a minimum, but Ponnelle used it fully and made it work, with sensible and witty movement for his singer
and witty movement for his singer
in his tracks as he wandered too time civilizations, from which rose and sank Sarastro's noble temples and Papageno's private stage, the latter a picture-postcard, street-the-

grated.

hitherto not even well known in Vienna, whose robust and agile voice and disarming earthiness made direct contact with both role and public.

Eric Tappy's princely bearing and elegant tenor as Tamino, Ileana Cotrubas' meltingly lovely Pam-ina, and Martti Talvela's imposing presence and stream of rich bass singing as Sarastro, all came as close to perfection as could reasonably be asked. Edita Gruberova was imposing in the demonic vocal pyrotechnics of the Queen of the Night. The lesser roles were no less The struggle between dark and well taken, notably the Three Laght, obscurantism and enlightendies of Rachel Yakar, Trudeliese Schmidt and Ingrid Mayr, and un-oamed Bad Toelz choirboys as the Three Spirits, dressed as appren-tices in Sarastro's secular priest-

Levine and the Vienna Philhar-monic, splendidly in form, provided the smoothly oiled musical motor of the production, and the con-The spoken dialogue of "Die ductor made a couple of Zauberfloete" is often counted an emharrassment to be reduced to a playing the glockenspiel and utter-

close to the pit.

This is a "Magic Flute" that should delight for a long time to should delight for a long time to detail and ideas, but rarely have they all heen so apt and well integrated. three summers ago suggests that Salzburg has found a Mozart team



Miss 7-Foot-7 Meets Mr. 7-Foot-6 at N.J. Boardwalk

By Leslie Bennetts

WILDWOOD, NJ. (NYT) — She had always said that she would never fall in love with a man shorter than she: "I'm an old-fashioned girl," was Sandy Allen's earnest explanation.

Still, when you're more than 7 feet 7 inches and the world's tallest woman, a certain flexibility is necessary, and not just for getting through doorways. So Miss Allen finally has her chance, with the arrival in the United States of Europe's tallest man, an English chap named Chris Greener. Given the fact that people rarely fall in love simply because of comparable stature, neither seemed to approach the occasion with more than a friendly curiosity — which was just as well, since the initial encounter left a bit to be desired in the romance department.

After all, tender hlandishments are a little awkward at a press coo-ference, in front of flashing camer-as. Then there was the carnival atmosphere of the boardwalk at the New Jersey shore, where Miss Al-len is the resident star attraction for the summer at Adie's Fantastic Facts-'o'-Feats in Wildwood, which also sponsored Greener's trip. The crowds strolling along the board-walk elotted in astonishment wank elotted in astonishment around the towering duo, small children agape or sniggering, their elders whispering, "Are they hus-band and wife?" and "Brother and

Hapless Victims

What they are, in fact, are hap-less victims of a similar malfunctioo of the pituitary gland. Miss Allen's extraordinary growth was halted only two years ago with the surgical removal of the turnor that for 20 years had caused her body to produce between 200 and 1,000 imes the normal amount of growth hormones. Greener's tumor was treated with radiation therapy, which finally fixed his height at 7 feet 6 inches.

For the 23-year-old Miss Allen the problem had socioeconomie as well as medical roots. She grew up in the little town of Shelbyville, Ind., and was brought up by her grandmother, a cleaning woman who did not have the money to finance a journey to Indianapolis, let alone for the more sophisticated medical care they might have ob-tained there. And although by age 10 she was already 6 feet 3 inche terrified Sandy adamantly refused to submit to treatment; her grandmother didn't insist, and the girl endured a childhood in which people's reactions to her consisted largely of whispers, giggles, shricks and such labels as the Jolly Green

For Greener, who is now 34, the problem was somewhat less dra-matic; as a child he was considered merely tall and lanky. The son of an accordion exporter in Wallasey, near Liverpool, at 16 he went to work for a shipping company. At

the time he was 6 feet 7 inches and still able to shrug off his height, as well as the accompanying nick-name Lofty: "I was tall, everyone knew I was tall, and that was that." As for his parents, he said with a rueful smile, "Perhaps they were under the impression it would

"I really started getting depressed, very upset after a while," he concedes oow. "I really had a thing about what was happening. Eventually I realized I was still growing, and I had a choice of either going out and being seen, or staying in, oot getting remarks, and adopting the life of a hermit. I opted to ignore the comments that are

Today Greener is said to be the world's second-tallest living man, his size bested only by that of a 53-year-old Chicagoan whose mobility is restricted by his height of 8 feet 2 inches. The director of an import-export company in London, Greener keeps loog hours at his job and returns at night to his elderly

mother.

Aside from "some elbow-bending at the old bars," Greener does not have much of a social life.

"That's been a problem," he admitted. "I'm used to the comments people make, but it took me long and if I take a cirt out she's enough, and if I take a girt out she's got to deal with it, too. It can be embarrassing. I used to ask a lot of girls out when I was at school, but more often than oot I got a 'no,' and after a while you get tired of being turned down all the time. I'm

quite a shy guy, really."
As for Miss Allen, until this year she was resigned to a quiet life back home in Shelbyville, where the Guinness world record-holder worked as secretary for the Indiana Board of Animal Health. There had been hrief moments in the limelight, such as the days she spent filming the role of a Venetian

Spanking Gets Equal Rights

BELLEVUE, Wash, Aug. 7 (UPI) — The U.S. government wants equal treatment for boys and girls in Bellevue's schools, even when it comes to who gets spanked.

But Marlaina Kiner, director of the Seattle regional HEW Office for Civil Rights, says that "equal" does not mean the same number of girls as boys must get their bottoms mmclled

What we said to them [the Bellevue schools] in effect is that whatever sanctions are used for offenses committed by students, the sanction must be applied equally to boys and girls who commit the same offense," she said.

Ms. Kiner said discipline of students is a matter for school systems to decide, and once they have set their policies within state and fed-eral guidelines, discipline must be having her chair collapse beneath

Sometimes she wears a .T-shirt that reads: "I like short people, I had three for lunch."

But this spring, when she was offered the summer-long stint in Wildwood, she decided to take it.

Ooce painfully shy, she has taken to wearing hlue eye shadow for her hourly appearance on stage, a dozen times a day, in a routine that begins, "Hi, I'm Sandy Allen, the world's tallest woman!" and ends with a question-and-answer period for curious spectators. But she regards it as an opportunity, not xploitation.

Other possibilities have arisen — a part in the oext James Bond film. the role of an Amazon in a television movie to be shot in Trinidad, and Miss Allen has decided to do such work "as long as I can make it

And for the next few days, anyway, there will be the company of Europe's taltest man — only hatf an inch shorter than she, after all 1"l feel smaller!" Miss Allen marveled, standing next to him).

Until his visit ends, Greener and Miss Allen will be able to compare notes on their experiences. He grins and tooks across at her — for once in his tife, without bending his head downward. "I guess we'll just start with, 'Isn't the weather nice up here? ' - and take it from there.'



giantess in the Federico Fellini

Her ultimate fantasies revolved

around the wild hope of someday

being able to afford a house built to

her own scale. Miss Allen long ago got used to wearing the clown-flop-

py size 22 shoes, the tent-like clothes made to order for her 440-

pound body, the embarrassment of

Discover the secret of a memorable evening.

Tia Maria

The Fussiness of the Fragile Pear Waverley Root:

THE pear," wrote Francois Pierre de la Varenne about 1650, "is the grandfather of the apple, its poor relation, a fallen anstocrat, the man-at-arms of our lomains, which once, in our humid and lived lonely and lordly, preserving the memory of its prestige

hvits haughty comportment."
Of and amen! Reducing La Varenne's dithyramh to more prostic terms, we find that the pear is indeed the grandfather of the apple in the sense that it was cultivated earlier, more than 4,000 years ago. but it is not a direct ascendant. both are members of the Rosaceae. but so are 100 other genera and 2000 other species. They do not belong to the same genus and consequently have never been successfuly hybridized: Graft pear on apple. or apple on peur, and the graft usually dies. The pear may justifiably be called the poor relation of the apple, for though it exceeds the each, the plum and the cherry in total world production, it remains second among tree fruits of the temperate zone to the apple; the United States grows four times as much apples as pears (measured by weight). Europe three times as basch. The dominance of the apple may be ascribed to democratic

Cuban Ballet Theater

la San Juan Bombed SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 7 [UPI] — A bomb exploded yester-day outside the university auditori-

Pourto Rico, but had been opposed by other groups. The federation of misicians picketed the show. There are about 40,000 Cuban exiles tiv-

N.Y. Press Union Authorizes Strike

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (UPI) — 555 to I to authorize a strike dewspapers post new work rules tomorrow as they have promised to do The key issue has been press-toom managing.

Within this area they originated is anybody's guess. Don and Patricia anybody's guess. Don and Patricia Brothwell, in their "Food and

adaptahility, it is easier to hring to high quality everywhere. The aloof, aristocratic pear, harder to grow, fussier about its surroundings, resists efforts to reduce it to uniformity and rob it of what one writer has called "the charm of its individuality." Pears differ more in size, shape, texture and flavor than perhaps any other product of the orc-hard. Great variability gives us richness of choice, but variability may operate in either direction, for better or for worse. Versatility makes the pear vulnerable. Pay attention as you taste a perfect pear, and you can sense the fragility of its flavor. It is delicate and subtle, characteristics that can be de-stroyed by the slightest imperfec-tion. The flavor of the apple is more robust.

Cultivated Taste

Despite the pear's resistance to the blandishments of the gardener, it is cited by Alexandre Dumas as an outstanding example of the im-provements that can be made through cultivation. The small size, the hardness and the bitter taste which is offered to us by the wild pear," he wrote, "compared to the great volume, the sweetness and the tenderness of so many fine the tenderness of so many line fruits, make us appreciate the influence of cultivatioo. The wild pear is not edible, it serves only to make a cider of poor quality, and so it has been named the pear of anguish poire d'angoisse."

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico. Aug. 7
[UPI] — A bomh exploded yesterday outside the university auditorium where the Cuhan National Ralitia Alonso, were giving their first performance of a controversial tour of Puerto Rico. First reports said that there were no injuries.

The tour of the Cuban National Raliet had been sponsored by the politically active Bar Association of Puerto Rico, but had been opposed by other groups. The federation of suscidants picketed the show. There are about 40,000 Cuban eviles tivcaution cooks about hitterness, but did remark that if the pears were pale they could be given a more appate they could be putting hay in the cooking water. To this day a half-wild pear, locally called bota, is enten in Switzerland, not raw, out of hand, but cooked, caramelized to encourage sweetness.

There were no pears in the Western Hemisphere, nor in the South-A strike date was not set after

A strike date was not set after were brought there from Eurasia. yesterday's vote, but William Kennedy; president of Printing Pressnedy; president of Printing Pressned pres ern Asia, but at exactly what polot

warm Mediterranean basin, that grows well in Himalaya surroundings, and that demonstrates its status as a tree of the temperate zone unmistakahly hy refusing to flourish except where a marked winter gives it a dormant period. Its eli-manc limits may always have been what they are today: Norway is too far oorth, southern India is too far south. In respect to time of bloom-ing, and hence of vulnerability to spring frosts, the pear is not quite as hardy as the apple, since it blooms before it, but it is hardier than apricots, peaches or almonds, blooming after them.

I am tempted to wonder wether pears did oot originate in China, where they have been found in a tomb dated at 2,100 B.C. Seeds of a small-fruited pear have also been found in prehistorie Swiss lake set-tlements, but not in large quantity; perhaps it was a newcomer at that period.

Theories vary about when the pear first reached the Near East. One authority tells us there is oo evidence that it existed in Assyria, but another asserts that it was known to the Sumerians (and thus in pre-Assyrian Assyria), though only as an ingredient in medicines. Bearing in mind the possibilities of errors of identification or of trans-lation, we read that the Hittites culrivated pears, that they were raised by the Phoenicians, and that the ancient Hebrews possessed a number of greatly improved varieties.

Moore Celebrations

LONDON, Aug. 7 (NYT) Henry Moore, the sculptor, turned 80 a week ago Sunday, and he is being honored with exhibitions of his work all over Britain. Loodon alone has six such showings of Moore's work. Newspapers and magazines have been full of articles about him, and there was a twopart television homage.

Antiquity," suggest oorthern Persia
to Anatolia, which seems a little
was known to the Greeks from very
too far south for a fruit that apparently was slow in reaching the of it, it was growing in orchards, evidently under cultivation. It seems to have been the Greeks who passed it on to Egypt, comparative-ly late, and also to the Romans. perhaps not uotil after Gaul was raising pears. The Chinese introduced it to oorthern India, but far too late to throw any light oo its origin -in the first century.

The pear likes an equable elimate; that is why it does so much better in the United States on the Pacific coast than in the East, whose sudden ups and downs of temperature make the pear tree susceptible to dissert As a sayly make the pear tree susceptible to dissert As a sayly make the pear tree susceptible to dissert As a sayly make the pear tree susceptible to dissert the pear tree susceptible to the pear tree susceptible tree susceptible to the pear tree susceptible tree susceptible to the pear tree susceptible ceptible to disease. As a result most pears grown in the East have been crossed somewhere along the line with an Oriental species. Far Eastern trees are more resistant to dis-ease, especially to the fire blight. the worst enemy of pears. The dis-advantage in such crosses is that they risk increasing the grittiness in pears. This is because of the presence in their flesh of what are called grit cells, or stone cells, which are produced more plentifully as the pear approaches full ripeness. For this reason pears are picked unripe; separated from its source of vigor, the pear ceases to proliferate grit cells and remains soft and mellow. The Chinese pear has a much higher proportion of grit cells from the beginning, which is why it is also called the sand pear. This does not seem to bother the Chinese or the Japanese, nor was it mentioned by Marco Polo when he reported from China: Among the articles regularly on sale... are... above all, huge pears, weighing 10 pounds apiece, white as dough inside and very fragrant." A cootemporary visitor to China has praised the pears of Tientsin as "cruochy and jincy," but most Westerners feel that a little crunchiness goes a long way, and dislike the rough coarse texture

of the Chinese pear.

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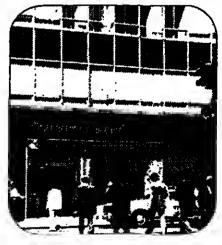
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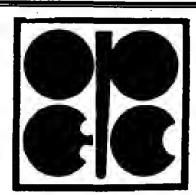
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HEAD OF PERSONNEL UNIT

Education: University Degree in Business or Public Administration

Age: 32-45.

Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian \$chillings 43,000.—

Experience: A minimum of seven years experience In Personnel, Planning, Development, Administration and Training.

HEAD OF ENERGY

FORECASTING SECTION

Education: University Degree in Economics with Mathematics or Statistics.

Bosic monthly starting salory: Austrion Schillings 46,000.—.

Experience: A minimum of seven years pro-fessional experience in the field of petro-

leum economics. Good knowledge of

quantitative techniques and forecasting

methods is essential. Experience in the

application of computers to problems in

economics or operational research is pre-

OF LEGAL AFFAIRS UNIT

Education: University Degree in Law from an internationally recognized school of Law.

HEAD

Bosic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 43,000.—.

Experience: A minimum of eight years sener al legal experience essential, of which at least five years should have been spent in positions directly related to the all indus-try and three years in high level administrafive positions. Experience must include progressive increase in responsibility to senior staff or middle line management level, and should embrace several aspects of the legal field.

ECONOMETRICIAN

(Energy Forecasting Section)

Education: University Degree in Econome-trics or Operation Research.

Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian

Experience: A minimum of six years varied professional experience in the field of

econometric model building or the appli-

cation of mathematical programming

Schillings 38,000.--.

PLANNING UNIT Education: University Degree in Public Relotions, Media Studies, Information Science

HEAD OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

or other relevant fields.

Basic monthly starting solary: Austrian Schillings 43,000.—.

Experience: A minimum of seven years in Public Relations or other related fields. e.g. publicity, intermation, commercial journalism, etc. Proven creative floir and o copacity quickly to recognize and utilize apportunities for PR activity neces-sary. Ability to lead and motivate others

HEAD OF COMPUTER SECTION

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. Human

Education: University degree in science or engineering relevant to computer Opplication, such as computer science, opera-

Age: 32-45. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 46,000.—.

Experience: A minimum of seven years pro-fessional experience in the field of data processing and computer applications in-cluding first hand experience in the man-agement of large technical computer in-stallations. Detailed knowledge of various internationally well-known hardware and software is essential.

QUANTITATIVE ECONOMIST (Energy Forecasting Section)

Education: University Degree in Econome-trics or Economics with Mothematics or Statistics or Operational Research.

Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian

Experience: A minimum of six years varied

experience in the fleid of econometric model building or the application of mathemotical programming economics.

HEAD OF CRUDE & PRODUCT EVALUATION SECTION

Edocation: University Degree in Chemical Engineering or Chemistry.

Age: 32-45. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian

Experience: A minimum of seven years pro-fessional experience in refining operations including cost evaluation in crude processing in the various refining modes. Management of a refinery operation as well as the use of computers for technical work is preferred.

Same of the Same

(Crude & Product Evaluation Section)

Education: University Degree in Econometrics or Economics with Mathematical background, prsferably with a diplamo in

ECONOMIST (Downstream Operations Unit)

Education: University Degree in Economics.

Bosic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 38,000.—.

Experience: A minimum of six years professignal experience in the field of petrochemical economics or economic research, including work on cost analysis and feasibility studies for projects is

HEAD OF INTERNATIONAL MONEY & FINANCE UNIT

Education: University Degree in Economics with some academic background in maney and finance.

Basic manthly starting salary: Austrian

Schillings 43,000,-

Age: 30-45.

Experience: A minimum of seven years expe-rience, a proportion of which should be experience with central banks, investment houses or research Institutions. Experience should involve research related to international manetary and financial

ECONOMIC ANALYST (International Economics Unit)

Education: University Degree in Economics with special emphasis on one of the toilowing: Econometrics, Quantitative Methods, International Trade and Devel-

Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 38,000 .--

Experience: A minimum of slx years experience, of which three years should have been spent in economic development planning, economic forecasting or economic policy analysis,

SYSTEMS ANALYST/PROGRAMMER (Computer Section)

Education: University Degree in Computer Science, Operations Research or ony other science or engineering directly related to computer opplications. Age: 30-40.

Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 38,000.—.

Experience: A minimum of six years profes-sional experience in systems analysis and computer application, preferably in a large scale planning application. A thorough knowledge of modern high level programming languages and experience in a variety of software packages essential.

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Prices End

Mixed on

Big Board

Dow Off 3.38 Points

After a 4-Point Rise

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (Reuters)

— Prices on the New York Stock

Exchange retreated late in the day

today and ended mixed in active

trading after rising slowly for most

of the session.

Analysts said the market was consolidating its gains of the past

Iwo weeks.
The Dow Jones industrial aver-

age, up four points in early trading, ended with a loss of 3.38 points to 885.05. Advances led declines 885 to 637, and volume fell to 33 mil-

lion shares from Friday's 37.91 ntil-

Actively traded Boeing lost 51- to 69%. The company reported int-

proved second-quarter earnings. It had been up 2% before announcement of the results and a trading

Xtra rose 21s to 45's. The company said it intends to split its stock

three-for-two. Overnite Transpor-tation picked up 1½ to 25% and Beech Aircraft, which signed a new contact with the machinists and

aerospace workers union,added 14s to 304s.

Firestone Tire declined 34 to 12.4. The company said operating earn-ings for both the third quarter and fiscal year will be off. Loews, which

reported higher quarter net, was up

1's to 51's.

Nerox lost 1's to 59's, Eastmatt
Kodak 1's to 64's, Houdaille one to
28. Teledyne two to 110's,
Lockheed 1's to 32's, McDonnell

Douglas 1's to 37's and Albany International 1's to 33's.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed higher in active

trading. The index rose 0.44 to 158.37 and advances led declines

In Chicago, wheat, corn, oats and

Wheat was off 9% to 12 cents;

soybeans were substantially lower at the close today on the Board of

wheat was off 94 to 12 cents; corn off 44 to 44; outs off 54 to 6 and soybeans off 94 to 11 cents.

A prediction of 222 million tons of grains this growing year by the Soviet Union appeared to have the most bearish influence on traders.

352 to 295.

OPEC Said To Weigh Price Rise

Decision Believed Set for Next Month

MIAD

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UATION SECTION

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BAHRAIN, Aug. 7 (Reuters) — Oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are expected next month to decree a 5-percent rise in oil prices for the first half of 1979, according to a Saudi

Arabian newspaper quoted today by the Gulf News Agency.

The agency reported that the paper, Al Nadwa, as saying an emergency conference of the OPEC ministers would take place Sept. 19 at Taif the Saudi summer capital at Taif, the Saudi summer capital. Al Nadwa was quoted as saying the OPEC ministers are virtually cer-tain to approve the increase unanimously, with effect from Jan. 1, the

mously, with effect from Jan. 1, the agency added.

No source was given for the newspaper report, which said the increase was probable after OPEC studies had shown the current \$12.70 for a standard harrel of OPEC oil was worth only \$7.70 in real terms because of n 39-percent drop in the value of the dollar since 1973.

There was no immediate confirmation of the report in Saudi Arabia or other OPEC states in the Gulf.

Saudi Opposition

Oil ministers last met seven weeks ago in Geneva, where Saudi Arabia — which has consistently opposed an increase since the current price was set in the first half of 1977 - again blocked a move to

raise prices.

But the OPEC ministers appointed a committee under its president. Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, the Kuwait oil minister, to review the effects of the dollar's decline on oil revenues. He said after the committee's first meeting to London last month that the dollar slump caused consider-able losses to the oil producers, and the committee found that linking oil prices to a basket of currencies would provide greater stability for

oil revenues.
OPEC is due to hold its next regular conference in Abu Dhabi in December but the president has the power to call for an emergency ses-

Bonn Lifts East Trade

BONN, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's trade surplus with Communist countries widened by 7 percent to 2.925 billion Deutsche marks in the first six months of this year from 2.725 billion DM in the year-ago period, the Economics

Ministry said today.
Total trade with Communist-blue states increased by 10.8 percent, a much faster pace than its total foreign-trade growth of 3.5 percent, the ministry reported, and represented 5.6 percent of its total trade — up from 5.2 percent in the year-carlier period.

Exports to Communist countries grew 10.2 percent to 8.698 billion DM against a 3.5-percent growth in exports as a whole. Imports from Communist lands increased 11.7 percent to 5.773 billion DM compared with a 3.5-percent growth in overall imports.

The sharpest rise in trade ocports grew 24.1 percent to 2.433 billion DM while exports increased 14.2 percent to 3.353 billion DM. West Germany's leading export to the Communists continued to be machinery, which accounted for

about 33 percent. The growth of machinery exports was up 11 percent from the yearearlier level and electronic-product exports were up 28 percent. Pipe and iron product exports were off 18 percent. The higgest increase in Communist imports was in gold for manufacturing purposes, which rose 570 percent to around 100 mil-

lion DM from the year-ago level. Other imports that increased in the period were fuel, gas and lubricating oil (up 56 percent) and semi-finished iron products (up 55 percent). The share of imported raw material and agricultural products slipped to 24 from 27 percent in the 1977 period.

The ministry said the sharpest fall in trade was with Poland, where two-way trade fell 11.4 percent to 2.208 billion DM due to Poland's efforts to reduce its trade deficit. West Germany's first-half trade surplus of 246 million DM with Poland was halved from the car-ago surplus of 527 million

DM.
The ministry's figures did not include trade with East Germany.



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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Firestone Net Seen 'Well Below' '77's Firestone Ivel Seen. Well Deliber 12 s
Firestone Tire & Rubber's operating earnings for
the year ending Oct. 31 are expected to be "well
below" the \$1.92 a share of fiscal 1977. Revising
estimates made in late June, the company says thirdquarter earnings may well be lower than the 39 cents
a share earned a year ago. It says carnings have been affected by substantial devaluation losses in a number of countries, continuing unsatisfactory European demand and the effects on the domestic tire division of the controversy and extensive negative publicity about the steel belted radial 500 tire (IHT, July 25). It added that such factors would continue to affect earnings for the remainder of the year. Operating earnings exclude the previously reported pre-tax write-off of \$110 million (\$73 million after-tax) related to phasing out production at some domestic and foreign plants.

Fiat Open to Larger Stake in SEAT

Fiat says it could be interested in taking a majority stake in the Spanish car firm SEAT, in which it currently holds 36 percent, but no negotiations are going on at the moment. Reports from Spain suggest that the state industrial holding company INI is considering selling its 34.6-percent stake to Fiat. Spanish law currently prevents foreign firms from holding majority stakes in industries of this type, but if the government changed the law to allow Fiat to take a majority stake in SEAT at an acceptable price. Fiat says it could be interested in taking control SEAT has seen its share of the Spanish car martrol. SEAT has seen its share of the Spanish ear market fall to around 30 percent, from around 50 percent 10 years ago. It produces cars under Fiat license plus its own coupe models, hut has commercial agreements with Fiat under which cars produced by

both companies are not sold by SEAT in competition with Fiat on exports markets.

KHD Sales Off 12%, Sees Cut in Net
Turnover at Kloeckner-Humboldt-Deutz (KHD)
slipped 12 percent in the first half of the year to 1.31
hillion Deutsche marks from 1.487 billion DM a

year ago. While expecting an upturo in turnover in the second half, the company says it does not expect profits to reach last year's 46.5 million DM. KHD, a manufacturer of engines, commercial vehicles and industrial goods, says the fall in turnover is primarily due to a sharp drop in foreign sales. In the first half, foreign turnover declined 24 percent while domesue sales were up 1 percent.

U.K. Car Sales Up 5% in Month

U.K. passenger car sales rose 5 percent last month to 63.180 units from 60.160 a year earlier and for the first seven months of the year are 22.6 percent over the year-earlier level. Total 1978 sales are expected to be close to, or exceed 1973 levels when a record 1.66 million cars were sold. Imports accounted for 45.2 percent of July's sales, up from 38.4 percent in July 1977. So far this year, imports have accounted for 46.9 percent of all new car registrations, compared with 42.8 percent. Ford Motor of Britain was the top seller with 22.265 units for a 35.2-percent market share. British Leyland was next with a share market share. British Leyland was next with a share of 21.4 percent. Vauxhall Motors (a unit of GM) with 6.4 percent and Chrysler with 6.3 percent. Sales of Japanese cars dropped to 7.8 from 9.4 percent a year ago, but they increased to 10.8 percent during the first seven months from 9.4 percent a year earlier. The best selling foreign car was Renault, with sales of 2.763 units for a 4.4-percent market share.

OECD Dispels Fears of Resources Scarcity

Study Sees Stability in Raw Materials

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) - As long as the economic and technical transition process is oot disturbed sudden and unforeseeable breaks in development, the natural depletion of raw materials is not a

France Seen Having Big '78 Deficit

PARIS, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — France's 1979 budget, details of said today.

According to current incomplete

data, government spending is projected to increase about 14 percent next year to about 450 billion francs to take account of various election promises in the social field. Prime Minister Raymond Barre said the promises would cost the Treasury some 9 billion francs next

Revenue, however, is not expected to increase more than 11.5 percent to some 430 billion francs unless there is a substantial pick-up in husiness activity.
Such a deficit would be higher

than the 15 billion francs promised by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing at the July economic summit France's contribution to the joint effort to stimulate growth among the industrialized nations. It would also compare with an ex-pected hudget deficit of 19.8 hillion francs this year, and some 30 hillion in 1977.

Government officials are currently studying various ways of fi-nancing next year's deficit "without rekindling inflation," sources said. Although the government has pledged not to increase corporate personal taxes nor the valueadded tax, adjustments of the tax hrackets of high-income groups is

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — The dollar fell in European foreign-

exchange trading today, with the Deutsche mark showing particular

strength against it.

Gold improved against the dollar although the metal was unable to hold all of its gains. Bullion was quoted here late today at a mid-

price of \$203.65 an ounce, up \$1.65 an ounce from Friday but down from the \$205 an ounce set at this

morning's fixing.

The dollar closed at 2.0084 DM, down almost 2.5 pfennigs from Friday's late rate of 2.0325 DM.

For the second consecutive trading day, the Bundesbank intervened at

the fixing to support the dollar. Previous to last Friday, the West German ceotral bank had not bought dollars at n fixing since

policy issue, according to a study by the Interfutures group of the Or-ganization for Economic Conperation and Development.

The report, prepared for internal use at the OECD, concludes that some 40 percent of 21 major industrial raw materials are held by the industrialized countries, 30 percent by Eastern Europe and 30 percent by developing countries.

The regional distribution of world reserves of raw materials is and Japan is far more vulnerable to supply disruption than that of the United States, the study ooted.

More than 80 percent of the reserves in the industrialized coun-

which will not be available before early next month, is likely to show a deficit of more than 20 billioo francs (about \$4.58 billion), sources than 80 percent of the reserves of the

In Canada

MONTREAL, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) -Canadian after-tax corporate profits jumped 21.9 percent to \$1.10 billion in the second quarter from \$906.2 million in the year-earlier period, according to a Dow Jones

survey of 135 companies. The latest tally appears to be in line with expectations, but economists and analysts warn that the rate of increase is not likely to be maintained for the full year and that 1979 could see some further moderation in the pace of profit

A previous compilation covering 136 companies showed first quarter profits rose 7 percent to \$876.2 mil-lion from \$218.8 million a year earlier. A somewhat different mix of companies resulted in the lower dollar total in the first quarter compared with the second quarter this

For the first half this year the same 135 companies had total profits of \$2.05 billion, up 15.8 percent from \$1.77 billion a year earlier.

2 DM to the dollar as the target

limit," the currency advisory ser-

The mark's strength also helped the guilder and Belgian franc, which are linked to it through the

joint float, or "snake," to improve against the dollar. At today's close, the dollar was quoted at 2.1790 guilders, compared with 2.2010 Fri-

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countries, too, the predominant share of the reserves is held by a very limited number of countries. "Consequently, not only Westero Europe and Japan, but also most of the East European countries and about 70 percent of all developing countries have only very limited reserves of minerals," the study pointed out. It showed that for eight of the commodities (titanium, chronium, columbium, manganese, much more important than the possibility of a scarcity of resources, and ashestos) more than 75 percent and the position of Westero Europe of the measured and indicated reserves are found in only three

As far as the platinum-group metals are concerned, 98 percent of the world reserves were to be found in only two countries — South Africa the Soviet Union. Chronium is another example, with South Africa and Rhodesia accounting for 90 percent of world reserves, the study ootes, adding that because there is no known substitute for the commodity in most metallurgical applications nor in certain chemical uses "chronium is a rather critical material" for almost all OECD coun-

Until the exploitation of seabed oodules is started oo a large scale, manganese may also be regarded as a crucial material. Again South Africa with 45 percent of reserves and the Soviet Union with 37.5 percent

Although the present vanadium reserve situation indicates a strong position for the Soviet Unioo (74 percent) and South Africa (18.7 percent), the actual dependence of the OECD countries is considerahly less because substitutes are posble and also because the United States could produce ample supplies, according to the study.

It notes that apart from the materials in which South Africa and

the Soviet Union have strong reserve positions, there are a number of other minerals such as columbium, titanium and tantalum of which 75 percent or more of the reserves are in developing counin developing countries and China.

tries, while for tin and tungsten about 70 percent of the reserves are

Dollar Falls Against Mark; Gold Gains There is growing speculation that day, and at 31.69 Belgian francs, the dollar may soon fall below 2 down from 32.05. The dollar fell to 1.7063 Swiss

DM. In its latest update on the mark, Forex Research Ltd. pointed francs from 1.7250 late Friday; to out that the currency's appreciation 4,3685 French francs from 4,3825, against the dollar since the Bonn and to 189 yen from 190. Although sterling firmed to \$1.9298 from \$1.9255 Friday, the summit meeting has been less than

that of the Swiss franc, yen and rench franc.

pound weakened against most stocks, said Leon Cooperman, a "We expect the Bundesbank to other currencies as its trade weight- partner at Goldman Sachs and continue its policy of attempting to ed index against the currencies of ward off inflows and as far as its major trading partners fell to interventions are concerned we see 62.2 from 62.4 late Friday.

ing 50 percent of their assets in stocks," said Leon Cooperman, a chairman of its investment policy committee.

There is a growing feeling that

U.S. Studies Japan Trade Over Dollar Aims to Verify Sales

Reflect Devaluation

TOKYO, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. Commerce Department is studying whether the activities of Japan's huge trading companies are canceling out the effect of the dollar devaluation in Japan, assistant commerce secretary Frank Weil said here today.

The appreciation of the yen and the depreciation of the dollar have not resulted so far in reversing the trade flow between Japan and the United States. U.S. imports have oot gone down in price in Japan

oot gone down in price in Japan and Japanese consumer exports to the United States have not shown a

tendency to decline so far, he said.
"If the trading companies are engaged in what is called cross-subsidization, that would be a shame because then they are retarding the

because then they are retarding the effect of currency changes. We have begun to study this," he said.

Theoretically, the dollar's fall here should help correct Japan's trade surplus with the United States by making U.S. goods eheaper here and Japanese goods more expensive in the United States. Mr. Weil said that if the trading firms are earning on imports what they are earning on imports what they lose on exports, "they are not serv-ing the interests of either Japan or

the world very well."

Thirteen trading companies control 60 percent of both Japan's im-

ports and exports.

Mr. Weil commented that it is a matter of great concern to both Japanese and U.S. officials that the benefits of the dollar devaluation are not being passed on to the Japanese consumer.

The U.S. trade deficit with Japan

totaled \$8.1 billion last year and for the first six months this year it to-tals \$6.6 billion. The dollar's price fell from 290 yen at the start of 1977 to about 240 yen at the start of this year. It is now trading at around 190 yen on foreign exchange markets.

U.K. Wholesale Prices

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) -U.K. manufacturers' wholesale prices rose 0.8 percent in July fol-lowing a 0.6-percent advance in Juoe, according to provisional De-partment of Industry figures released today. This put the index up 8.6 percent from July 1977. On the input side, the prices of raw maleri-als and fuels fell 0.8 percent.

By Karen W. Arenson

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT)

Less than a year ago, the byword in

the stock market was caution.

Investors talked of avoiding risks in

stocks and, instead, poured their

fuods into bonds, where the returns

were both higher and more certain. Now, after last Thursday's

record 66.4-million-share volume,

investors and money managers are

more optimistic. If the April rally

looked like a fluke to some, last week's move, following the market's strength in July, con-

vinced many that stocks, and par-

ticularly hig issues, were safe again.
"We're probably in the earlier stages of a long-term bull market."

said William Gray, senior vice president in charge of investment strategy at Harris Bank & Trust in Chi-

cago. "The case is quite strong that

equities will be a much better place

to be than fixed-income securities,

not necessarily in the next month

or two, but over the next three to

"The most important change is in the psychology of the market," said John Groome, director of re-

search at Schroder Naess & Thom-

as, the investment counseling subsi-diary of Schroders of Britain. "The

market is now able to digest had

pension consultants are not recom-

mending that clients go below hold-

"Even the most conservative

news and respond to good news."

Miller Firm on Fed Brakes

Prospects Grow Bright U.S. Rates Have Peaked

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP) — For a long stretch of time which began in the Arthur Burns era and continued under his successor as chairman of the Federal Reserve, William Miller, the nation's central bank has been following a high interest rate policy in an effort to beat back inflation.

The question of when the Fed would take its foot off the brake has been "Topic A" for Wall Street and the investment community, Last week, just as Wall Street hit a peak of confusion about trends there was a perceptible rally in bond prices, meaning a fractional decline in interest rates. Some traders had decided that they could divine that the Fed's foot had come off the brake ever so slightly. But one man, William Miller, knows the story better than any

one. In an interview, he repeated his "hope" that "we'll see a peaking of interest rates between now and the end of the year."

Confident and poised after only five months at the helm, Mr.

Miller elaborated on prospects, and his words on the key question are worth quoting in full:

"I didn't promise any lowering of interest rates or slackening of the discipline in the monetary field in the next few months, but pressures could begin to abate. And some time after the first of the year, we could expect a little more chance that we could not only

have topped out, but see the beginning of some decline. "I think it's premature to assign too much importance to the bond rally that's been going on recently. Rates have dropped a little. But I think that's not occessarily the turning point. It may turn out to be, but I think it's premature. You could see it going the

other way for a while. "But I've said that the rates could be in either direction, but not major ones in the immediate future, because of the kind of market circumstances we now see."

He then observed that the Treasury last week had auctioned three-year notes at 8.46 percent, and within a few days, the yield dropped slightly. And bank certificate-of-deposit rates had also dipped a bit. "It's all fractional," he smiled, "but before we saw

nothing but up."

Mr. Miller said that "as the economy slows, we have to watch what's happening in the real economy. I think what we've been saying in our monetary policy is, we've put a lot of pressure on and we're watching it and nicking it. We're near the vital parts, and we're going to be very careful on how we make the incisions."

In sum, his candid appraisal means that if the "turning point" is not actually at hand (and it may well be), it is oot far off. But in any event, dramatic changes in interest rates, up or down, are not in the cards, and a distinct easing of rates should not be expected until next year. In the course of the interview, Mr. Miller made other important assessments of the economy which should be noted with care, given his strong influence on the thinking of the Carter ad-

Assuming that economic growth will be around 3.5 percent over the oext year, and that a tight fiscal policy (for which he gives both Mr. Carter and Congress high marks) will allow some mone-tary ease in 1979, Mr. Miller says the chances of avoiding a recession "are fairly favorable."

 He favors stimulating business investment through accelerated depreciation this year, rather than loosening up capital gains taxation so as to get the investment share of gross national product from a low 8 percent (Japan's is 20 percent) to about 12 percent.

 Without a successful attack on inflation, still the no. 1 problem in his book, Mr. Miller says that "there's oot much we can do about the dollar (weakness) in the short ruo." But Japanese leaders will be glad to know that io his opinioo the yeo at 185 to the dollar has edged too high.

ly July, for example, which com- more than 25 percent above their

pared the performance of 14 differ- net purchases in the first three

ent categories of investments. months of 1977. The report said found that Chinese ceramics had that in 1977 foreign buying acappreciated the most, with a 19-

U.S. stocks in the first quarter,

"All ton often the foreign clients

come io with market orders for the

opening since they don't want to

miss the market," moaned one bro-

ker with a large overseas clientele.

Those orders that are piled up al

the opening help to accelerate the moves in the market." It was noted,

however, that while in April foreign

huyers led the market, last week

holdings of stocks in their port-

held out of stocks may indeed have

moved back in as many people

think. But few, if any, institutional

money managers admitted to hav-

ing heen net buyers last week. Rather, they said, they moved some

of their equity investments about — particularly institutions such as

mutual funds, insurance companies

Mutual funds have been more

heavily invested in stocks than

most other types of money mana-

gers since last year, so it is not sur-prising that many of them were

"traders" rather than net buyers.

they were following it.

purchases of stocks.

Stock Market Traders Turn Bullish

report by Salomon Brothers in ear-

percent compound growth record over 10 years, gold was second with

a 16-percent rate, and stocks

brought up the rear with 2.8 per-

Moreover, the Securities Indus

try Association in a report in June noted that foreign investors made

A Correction

On Texas Airlines

Yesterday's Eurobond comment confused Texas International Airlines Inc. and Texas Interna-

Texas International Co. is an

oil and gas firm and the com-ments attributed to The Wall

Street Journal referred to this

company and not to TIA, which

has no relation to the oil and

gas concern. The 1HT regrets the error.

Chase DM Issue Priced

DUESSELDORF, Aug. 7 (AP-D)

- Chase Manhattan Overseas Banking's 100-million Deutsche

mark, 15-year Eurobond was priced today at 99 with a coupon of 6 per-

PARIS, Aug. 7 (IHT)

rional Co.

Company Reports

1,380 77.50 1.82

1,240 56,40 1,33 Revenue..... Profits Per share 1978 2,400 2,000 122.70 Profits Per share

Germany Revenue..... 430.00 (Figures in Deutsche Marks) Japan

Nippon Electric U.S. money managers were also Revenue..... attracted to the strong and active Profits..... market. The conventional wisdom 9.03 on Wall Street was that money managers who had relatively small (Figures in Yen) folios were afraid to miss a hig market rise and jumped in with all the cash they had been holding. Some of the money that has been

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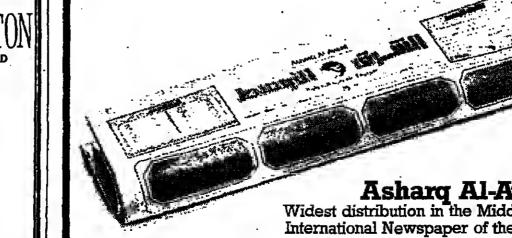
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WESTLB INTERNATIONAL S.A.

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Write for our Annual Report. 15% EG&G .44
246 EMI .18e
19½ E Sys 1.20
16 EcyleP .76
20 Ecsco 1.18
5½ EcstAir
234 EstAir pt2.49
14½ EcstGF .30
15 EcstUti 1.60
41½ EcstGF .30
15 EcstUti 1.60
41½ Eckrdik .44
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11½ Edhebr .90
14½ Edhebr .90
14½ Edhebr .90
14½ ElscAssc .13½ ElscAssc .120
27½ Empro .13½ ElscAssc .

24% Control 1.40
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144/c Control 1.24
154/c Control 1.40
244 Control 1.60
244 Control 1.60
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95% + 3%
14½ - ¼
4% + ¼
11¼ + ½
26½ - ¼
30½ - ¼
16¼ + ½
26½ + ½
16¼ - ½
16¼ - ½
16% - ½
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9½ GAF .88
15 GAF pf 1.20
2½ GAT x 1.60
3½ GAT pf 2.50
7½ GAT pf 2.50
5½ GAT x 1.50
4½ GOD x 15
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23% Gould 11.60
23% Gould 11.60
23% Growling 76
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12% Growling 76
12% Growling 1.50
23% GilkPc .15e
18% Growling 1.50
18% Growling 1.50
18% Growling 1.50
13% Guardin .32
10 Gilw pl .25
13% Guardin .32
10 Gilw pl .25
11% Gilk pr .35
11% Gilk pl .35
11% Gilk pl

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Mone

17%
30%
1446
21%
976
25%
22%
22%
42%
42%
185%
791%
105%
76%
119
10%
22%
40
20%





NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 12 Month Stock Sis. Close Prev High Low Olv. In 5 Yid. P/E 100s, High Low Quot. Close 211/s Lenox 1,12
6/bl LesFox 48
101/s LesFox 48
101/s LesFox 48
101/s LesFox 75
101/s Libriv Ln
101/s Libriv Ln
101/s Libriv 101/s 36 10 12 3146
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53 7 62 946
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54 8 14
43 6 48 374
54 6 48 374
55 6 199 234
55 14 443
95 26 134
7.1 6 x192 3546
5.6 7 33 424
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3.2 302 46
9.9 4 204
1.1 14 47 234
23 12 23
4 804 274
4 10
12 306 454
12 31 224
13 14 224
14 18 25 1336
13 10 1046
13 20 20 264
13 20 20 264
13 20 20 264
14 22 312
23 12 23 20
24 23 20
24 24 224
25 26 25 26
25 26 26
26 27 26
27 16 48 304
29 94
20 20 264
21 16 48 304
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21 16 48 304
22 312 23 354
23 12 23 354
24 10
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24 10
26 26 46
27 16 152 116
26 20
27 16 152 116
28 116
28 116
29 97
116 2546
27 16 152 116 12½+ %
74
15½
83%- ½
12½- %
12½- %
12½- %
12½- %
12½- ½
26¼+ ½
22¼+ ½
23½+ ½
33½+ ½
43¾+ ¾
43¾+ ¾
11½- ½
11¼- ½ 12 7% 15V2 8% 12Va 15Va 15Va 15Va 10% 524% 5244 37V2 36 43 22Va 11Va 11Va 11Va NEW YORK, August 7,1978-U.S. Commodity Prices Cash prices in primary markets a registered today in New York were: 63.65 64.40 65.50 66.18 67.35 68.50 70.45 71.90 73.45 74.75 62.65 63.00 64.00 65.75 64.60 64.50 66.65 63.87 63.50 63.20 64.15 66.18 66.70 67.00 67.10 COMMODITY Indices Mondy's Index (buse 108 Dec. 31, 1931) M.Y.SILVER **NEW YORK FUTURES** August 7, 1978 MAINE POTATOES Total open interest Frl. 10,418. up 55 from Thur.

COFFEE C'
27,500 libs./ cents per lb.
Sep 124,00 124,00 121,00 122,54 —0.02
Dec 114,95 114,95 114,00 115,00 —0.50
Mor 107,00 108,25 104,50 104,75 —1.05
Mor 106,00 104,50 104,75 —1.25
Jul 105,00 104,00 104,00 103,75 —1.25
Sep 104,00 104,00 104,00 104,00 —0.50
Dec 102,00 102,00 102,00 104,00 —0.50 ents per lb.
7.06 7.12 7.03 7.03 +0.02
7.15 7.22 7.18 7.11
7.55 7.55 7.00 7.35 +0.05
7.81 7.88 7.75 7.61 +0.03
7.81 7.88 7.75 7.64 +0.01
8.00 8.05 7.76 7.77 +8.01
8.22 8.24 8.11 8.12 +0.03
8.27 8.34 8.19 8.20 Est sales: 7.035; sales Fri. 7.404. Total open interest Frt. 36,146, up 366 from Thur, ents per lis. 152:50 154,17 152:50 153:75 148,25 149,25 146,20 149,00 143,75 145,20 143,75 144,60 141,70 142,50 141,70 142,30 140,18 140,10 140,00 140,20 Est. sales: 593; sales Ft1. 435. Total open interest Fri. 6.490, pfl 62 from Thur, Est. soles: 1,450; soles Frl. 789. Total open interest Fri. 12,108, up 175 from Thur, mais per lb.

61.95 62.00 61.42 61.67 +0.20

61.90 61.91 63.31 63.62 +0.35

65.40 65.60 65.10 65.00 +0.57

64.40 64.45 66.20 66.30 +0.45

67.40 67.40 67.15 67.35 +8.55

65.00 65.45 65.00 65.45 +0.05 · Est. sales: 2,750; sales Fri. 2,962. open interest Fri. 30,197, up 36 from Monday's New Highs and Lows NEW HIGHS--- 182

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NEW LOWS- 2 NSP 10.34pf

The institute said that due to the povernment's cut of 12.25 billion Deutsche marks in tax and spending, it sees 1979 real growth at 3.5 to 4 percent as possible. TRW Inc

said today.

MUNICH. Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — The West German economy will

receive a psychological boost in 1978 from the government's pro-posed 1979 stimulus program but it

will not be enough to lift growth this year over 3 percent, the IFO institute for economic forecasting

STERLING
SEPI 1,9240 1,9275 1,9195
Dec 1,9715 1,9165 1,9085
Mor 1,900 1,99708 1,9000
June
CAMACIAN DOLLAR
Sept ,9740 ,9740 1,9740
Dec ,9775 1,9735 1,9738
Mor ,9745 1,9745 1,9758
DEC ,9775 1,9758 1,9758

.5000 .4079 .5135 .5138

,5022 +0,0049 ,5085 +0,0042 ,5153 +0,0051 ,5225 +0,0050

DEUTSCHE MARK Sept 5010 5022 Dec 5080 5089 Mor 5140 5159 June 5200 5225

	Aup 554.50 554.50 554.50 554.00 +0.30 Sep 558.00 557.30 554.00 556.90 +8.30	Mov 67.00 67.75 66.65 67.10 + AS
	Dec 570.00 571.90 565.80 569.00 +0.20	Est. sales: 1,880; sales Frt. 1,152,
	Jon 572.50 573.50 571.70 573.00 +0.20 Mor 581.00 583.50 578.00 581.40 +0.18	Total open interest FrL 19,224, aff 170 from
	May 590.00 592.00 587.00 589.90 .	Thurs.
	Jul 599,00 600.50 596,50 598,70 —0.18 \$80 607,00 610,50 607,00 607,70 —0.18	LIVE NOGS
	Dec 627.50 622.50 620.00 621.30 -0.10	30,000 lbc; cents per th. Aug 49.90 50.85 49.05 49.17 — 48
	Jan 627.20 627.20 627.20 626.000.18 Mar 634.80 634.80 634.80 635.400.18	
	Est, sales : 8,000; sales Fri. 9,185.	Feb 46.65 47.20 46.80 45.8255
		Apr 43.80 44.40 43.25 43.45 — 27 Jun 45.70 45.80 45.20 45.20 + 22
	Tatol open Interest Fri, 210,739, aff 303 from Thur.	Jul 45.90 46.00 45.18 45.20 + .22
		Aug 43.50 44.35 43.50 43.95 + 55 Oct 41.00 42.80 47.00 42.20 + 30
	30LO 108 tray ounce contracts	
ı	Aug 294,30 207,80 204,30 207,50 +3,60 5ep 205,20 205,20 205,20 208,50 +3,40	Est. soles: 5,428; soles Fri, 4,308.
	Oct 206.50 210.00 205.90 209.90 +3.40	Total open interest Fri. 14,630, up 108 from Thurs.
	Dec 209.60 213.40 210.50 213.18 +3.50 Feb 212.80 214.40 211.50 214.40 +3.40	
!	Apl 214.50 219.80 215.50 219.80 +3.40	PORK CELLIES 34,000 [bs./ cents per tb.
ŀ	Jne 220.00 223,18 219.00 223,30 +3.40 Aug 223,40 226,40 222,40 226,80 +3.40	Aug 56.55 56.55 55.10 56.32 +1.57
	Aug 223.40 226.60 222.40 226.60 +3.40 Oct 226.40 226.70 226.60 230.30 +3.40	Mar 62.45 62.52 60.10 60.8212
	Dec 230.80 232.60 239.00 233.80 +3.40	May 41.80 61.70 57.00 60.15 — 35
1	Feb 235,40 235,40 235,40 237,30 +3,60 Apr 237,18 237,18 236,50 240,80 +3,40	Aug 60.25 60.65 58.00 58.25 - 60
	Jne 241.18 243.00 241,00 244.30 +3.60	Est. sales: 4,5430; sales Fri. 3,230.
	Sales estimated : 17,000	
'	Total open interest Fri. 59.509, atl 492 from Thur.	Tutol open interest Fri. 7,736, att 236 from Thurs.
		ICEO BROILERS
	CHICAGO FUTURES	36,800 ths.1 cents per th, Aug. 46.10 46,40 44.00 46.25 + 58
	August 7, 1978	Sep 45.00 45.30 44.75 45.15 + .50
i		Nov 41.60 41.85 41.40 41.60 + .10
,	Open High Low Close Chg.	Dec 0.35 42,40 42.35 42,40 + .15
,	See part deligis per bu.	Jon 4290 4290 4290 + .10
	See 3.14% 3.15 3.05 3.05%09% Dec 3.13 3.13% 3.01 3.01%11	Sales Fri. 191.
	Mor 313 313 301 301 -111/2	Total open Interest Frl. 2.375, off 43 from
	May 3.05 3.08% 2.97% 2.97% 12 Jul 2.96% 2.97 2.87% 2.87% 10	Thurs.
	5ep 3.05 3.00 2.90% 2.90% 18	SHELL EGGS
	Sales Fr1.: 9,203.	22,500 doz.1 conts per doz. Sep
	Total open interest Fri. 41,581, up 488 from	Oct
	Thurs.	Nov 57.00 57.20 57.00 57.30 + .30 Dec 58.90 57.15 58.55 59.00 + .18
	COPN	Jon 56.18 56.30 56.18 56.30 .
	5,000 bu.; dollars per bu. 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu. 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.	Feb
	Dec 2251/2 226 2213/4 2213/4 041/4	Est. sales: 207; sales Fri. 220.
	Mar 2.35 2.35 2.30 2.30% 04% 04% 04%	Total open Interest Fri, 1,705, up 14 from
	Jul 243 243 239 239 -044	Thurs.
'	369	PLATINUM
	Soles Frl.: 18,716.	58 tray ez.; dollars per tray ez. Oct
ŀ	Total open Interest Fri. 114,160, up 1,342	
ì	Irom Thurs.	Apr 274.00 274.00 273.50 274.00 +1.60 Jul 278.50 278.50 278.50 278.60 +1.60
!	SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.	Est, sales: 964; vales FrL 902.
1	AUD 619 4.19V- 609 6094 - 1974	Toloi open interest FrL 7,749, up 46 from
1	Seo 6.09 6.11% 6.01 6.01%10% Nov 5.99 6.03 5.91% 5.9318	Thur.
١	Jon 6.10 6.18 5.99 5.99% 10%	LUMBER
ì	A22 623% 6.12 6.12% 11	109,400 bd. ff.; dollars per 1,890 bd. ff.
ı	Jul 6.24 6.26 6.1577 6.1572 1072	Nov 195.18 198.20 195.10 197.30 +2.20
ľ	Soles FrL: 19.046.	Mor 192.50 193.50 193.40 193.20 +1.60 Mor 192.50 193.50 192.20 193.20 +2.10
١		May 193.50 193.50 193.00 193.0070
١	Total open interest Fri. 89,683, aff 1,678 from Thurs.	Est. sales: 1,225; sales FrL 1,835.
Į		Total open Interest FrL 6.177, off 29 from
1	SOYBEAN MEAL 160 tons; dollars per ton	Thurs.
1	Aug 161.00 161.20 156.00 156.10	PLYW000 (76,022 sq ff)
١	Oct 141.00 161.50 159.60 159.60 -1.70	Sep 218.00 220.00 218.00 220.00 +1.70 Nov 202.00 204.40 201.90 204.40 +2.40
4	163.00 164.00 162.00 162.40 -1.10	Jan 200.00 202.00 200.00 202.80 +1.80
1	147 00 147 20 145 18 165.40 1.30	May 201.00 203.00 201.00 202.80 +1.20
	May 167.00 168.50 167.00 167.40 - 30 Jul 169.20 - 19	Jul
Į	Soles Fri 9,770.	
	Total open interest Fri. 21,929, off 764 from	Sales Fri. 856.
Į	Thurs	Tolol open interest FrL 4.613, up 83 from Thurs.
J	SOYBEANOIL	
ļ	40,000 lbs.; cents per fb. 21.45 23.50 23.30 23.32 — .21 Aug 22.75 22.60 22.50 22.52 — .31	GNMA CERTIFICATES (8 pct,—5189,000 prin.; pts. & 32nds of 100
	Sep 22.75 22.80 22.30 22.32 - 31	Sep 93-01 93-01 92-26 93-01 +04
	Dec 21.75 22.00 21.35 21.38 - 49	Dec 72-18 92-12 92-03 92-10 +05
1	Mar 21.00 21.90 21.40 21.45 - 40	Jun 91-16 91-16 91-07 91-14 +04
ļ	May 21.00 22.00 21.45 21.00 - 42	Sep 91-02 91-05 98-31 91-04 +02 Dec 90-23 90-29 90-23 90-29 90-29 -02
1	Aug 21.90 22.00 21.60 21.50 — .40	Mar 90-19 90-21 90-17 90-20 +04
	Sales Fr1. 5,943.	Jun 90-12 90-16 90-12 90-14 +02 Sep 90-11 90-11 90-09 90-11 +03
	Tolol open interest Fri. 49.911, off 91 from	Dec 90-02 90-05 90-02 90-04 +03 AAGF 90-06 90-04 89-29 90-00 +02
	Thurs.	
	OATS	Sales Fri, 7,954 contracts.
J	5,000 bu.; doltars per bu Sep 1,27% 1,27% 1,22% 1,22% —,05%	Total open interest FrL 46,617 off 234 from Thurs,
	Dec 1.34% 1.36% 1.39% 1.39%0593	
J		IMM Futures
ļ	Jul	
1	Sales Fri.: 575.	August 7,1978 Open Nigh Law Close Cha
	Total open interest Fri. 7,012, up 133 from	SWISS FRANC
J	Thurs.	Sept 5920 5948 5898 5945 +0,0011 Dec 4635 4043 4013A 4658 +0,0050
1	LIVE BEEF CATTLE	Mar 4000 414 2514 2014 1000
	32.02 32.07 32.03	June 6251 6270 .6250 .5290 +0.0051 Sept 6380 .64008 4378A 44008 +0.0050
	Oct 51.15 52.00 90.30 50.45 — .17 Oct 52.00 54.10 52.35 52.46 — 30	GUILDER
1		Sept • A5608 • A6128 +9,0021
- 1		Dec • A6128 - A6128 +0.0077
ļ		EDMACH EDANC
Ì	Careh Towart Soon	FRENCH FRANC Sept .22760 .22786 .22780 .22780 +8.0040
	Growth Target Seen	
		Sept .2750 .22780 .22780 .22780 +0.0040 Dec .27790 .22750 .22780 .22750 +0.0050
	Growth Target Seen Eluding W. Germany MUNICH. AUR. 7 (AP-DJ)	Sept .2750 .22780 .22780 .22780 +0.0040 Dec .27790 .22750 .22780 .22750 +0.0050

First Chicago Corporation and Subsidiaries The First National Bank of Chicago



29% - Va 532a+1 Va 342a+ Va 27 1032- Va 546- 3a 18Vr+1 16 - Va 41Va+ 3a 2034 14V6- Va 137a+ Va

29% 53% 34% 27 10% 6% 17% 41% 20% 14% 13%

Consolidated Statement of Condition

	1978	1977
	(in The	usands)
Assets Cash and due from banks—non-interest bearing	. \$ 1,494,866	\$ 1,555,198
Due from banks—Interest bearing		2,996,324
United States Government and Federal Agency	. 1,505,481	1,330,98
States and political subdivisione , , , ,	. 797,502	1,121,604
Other	. 301,473	240,446
Trading eccount	. 292,909	165,124
Fedaral funds sold		132,400
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		241,457
Total gross loans		\$12,115,562
Less Uneemed discount	. 29,973	24,627
Allowance for possible loan losses		124,236
Loans, net		\$11,966,699
Leese finencing, net		361,690 227,081
Premises and equipment , ,		200.552
Customers' ecceptance liebility		585,939
Other real estate		94,063
Other essets		88,833
Total assets	\$22,574,147	\$21,308,391
Liabilities		
Deposits – domestic	6 0 704 000	e 0.001.000
Demend deposits	\$ 2,784,930	\$ 2,631,020
Time deposits	6 07E 070	£ 1 070 00E
Savinge pessbook	\$ 975,879 1,184,094	\$ 1,073,285 1,211,195
Other time	4,668,039	3,776,705
Total time deposits		\$ 6,061,185
	\$ 9,612,942	\$ 8,692,205
Total deposits—domestic	7,083,307	6,805,318
Total deposits	\$16,696,249	\$15,497,523
Federal funds purchased		2,142,494
Securities sold under egreements to repurchese		283,232
Funds borrowed	1,087,661	908,203
Notes peyable	373,826	373,465
Acceptances outstending		587,475
Other liebīlities	549,830	523,416
Total liabilities	\$21,598,273	\$20,315,808
Capital Accounts Preferred stock—without per value, authorized 5,000,000 sheres,		
none issued	\$ -0-	S -0-
Common stock—\$5 per value		200,768
1978 1977		
No. of shares euthorized		
No. of sheres outstanding 39,619,423 39,818,923		400 160
Surplus		480,169 319,936
Total		\$ 1,000,873
Less Treasury stock et cost, 534,217 sharee in 1978 end		
534,717 eheres in 1977	8,282	8,290
Total capital		\$ 992,583
		\$21,308,391
Total liabilities and capital	\$22 .674.147	32 I _5U8_59 I

A copy of the second quarter report, which contains more complete financial information, may be obtained by writing the Press and Public Relations Division, First Chicago Corporation, Two First National Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60670.

The First National Bank of Chicago has installations in: NORTH AMERICA: Atlanta; Baltimore: Boston; Chicago; Cleveland; Houston; Kansas City; Los Angeles; Mexico City; New York; San Francisco; Toronto. EUROPE: Amsterdam; Antwerp; Athens; Bristol; Brussels; Cardiff; Channel Islands; Dublin; Dusseldorf; Edinburgh; Frankfurt; Geneva; Leicester; London; Madrid; Milan; Monich; Newcastle; Paris; Frineux, Rome; Rotterdam; Stockholm; Warsaw; Zurich, MIDDLE EAST; Abu Dhabi; Beirut; Newsgie: Paris; Prinsis; Rome; nonternam; stockholm; Warsew Zorier, dan Dian; Edward Rod Dian; Carcon; Guatemala City; Cairo; Dubai; Sharjah; Tehran. AFRICA: Lagos; Nairobi. LATIN AMERICA: Sogota; Carcons; Guatemala City; Pananns City; São Paulo. CARIBSEAN; Sridgetown; Grand Cayman; Kingston; Port-nu-Prince. ASIA: Hong Kong; Jakarta; Seoul; Singapore; Tokyo. PACIFIC: Munils; Melbourne; Sydney.

Member FDIC. 3 The First National Bank of Chicago.

One First National Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60670

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Govlord Freemant

Honorary Chairman and Former Chairman of the Board

Baxter Travenol Laboratories, Inc. John O. Gray Chairman of the Board Hart Schaffner & Marx Robert P. Gwinn

nbeam Corporatio Ben W. Heineman Presidem Northwest Industries, Inc.

Chairman of the Board

Robert S, Ingersoll Deputy Chairman of the Board of Trustees The University of Chicago

Frederick G. Jaickst Inland Steel Compan

Brooks McCormick

International Harvester Compan Neil McKay Vice Chairman of the Board

Secretary of First Chicago Corporation
Cashier of The First National Bank of Chicago

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Lee L. Morgan

Cheirman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer Caterpiller Tractor Co.

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William Wood Prince[†]

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Richard L. Thomas

*Member of the Audit Committee

President and Chief Operating Officer Kraft, Inc.

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John E Orlek Former President and Chairman of the Executive Committee

International Advisory Committee Robert S, Ingersoli

Lee L. Morgan Vice Cheirman

Gaylord Freema

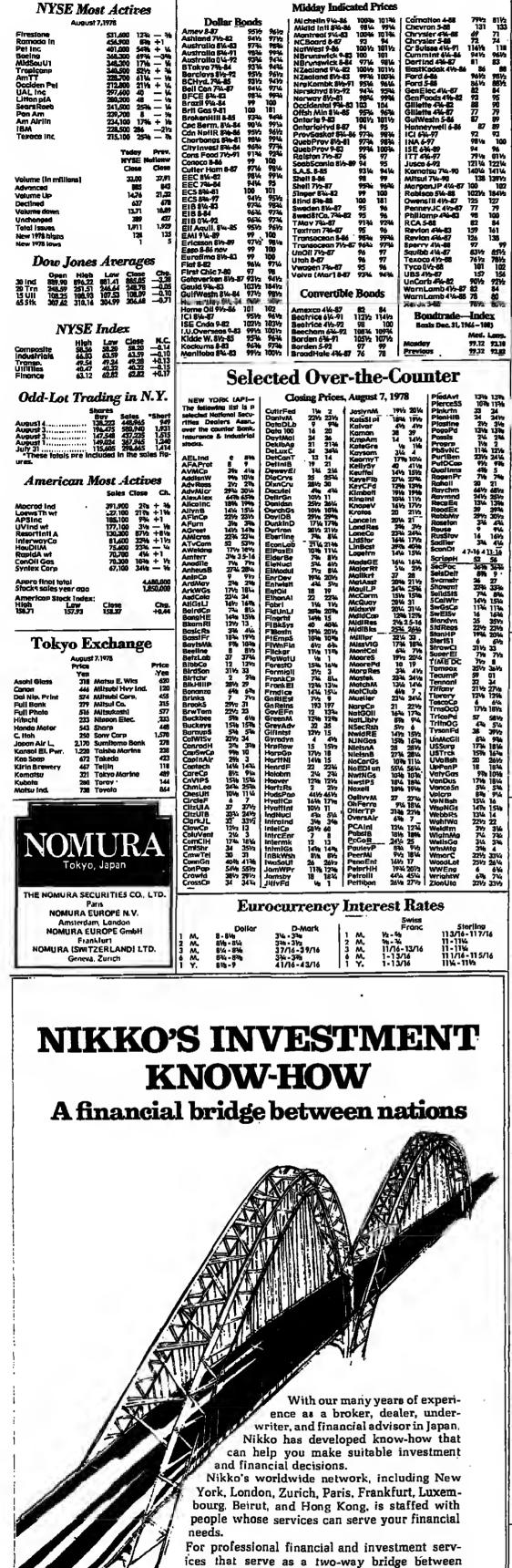
Umberto Agnelli

Vice Chairman Fiel S.p.A.

Lord Denis Greenhill

S.G. Warburg & Company, Ltd. London, England

President Industrias Villares S.A. Market Summary



Japan and its neighbors, contact our nearest repre-

Overseas Representative Offices: Zorick Hulbernstrasse 30, 8032 Zorich, Switzerland 1et 320057 Telex, 56113
Paris 10, Rue de la Paix, 75 Paris 2c, France Tel 261-5744 Telex 680832 Beirob Lebanon

the Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc.: New York San Gran (on Tax Angeles) The Nikko Securities Co. Asia: Limited: Hong Kong

Overseas Subsidiaries: The Nikko Securities Co., Europe) Utd.: Royer House Aldermanhury Squan, London, EC2V 71, England Tel. 606-7171 Telex 884717 The Nikko Securities Co., 'Deutschland', Crobb: Manage Landshave 81, 1811 Fundlur an Main, West Germany Tel: 25 921 Telex 416841 The Nikko Husembourg: S.A.: 88 Grand' Fue, Lucembourg, Grand Under of Lucembourg (ed. 42 94 Telex 13 88

Midday Indicated Prices

International Bonds Traded in Europe London Metals Market August 7, 1978 721.50 724.50 727 728 743 743.50 747.50 748 717.50 718.50 723.50 725 737 738 743.50 745 6.470 6.770 6.650 6.455 6.566 6.576 6.530 6.552 333.50 324 222 323 328.50 329 227 327.50 221 322 315 316.50 331.50 328 327 327.40 284.70 285.00 284.30 284.50 3 months Tin: sport 3 months Lead: sport 2 months Zinc: sport 3 months Silver: sport 3 months London Commodities (Figures in sterting per metric ton) August 7,1978 7 71.75 93.10 93.15 91.70 91.75 1 92.30 94.50 94.45 93.40 93.45 1 98.50 99.75 99.00 98.35 98.40 1 101.30 101.95 102.00 102.00 104.50 1 104.50 105.75 106.00 104.20 104.50 - 108.75 109.50 107.20 107.50 - 111.75 113.00 110.00 111.00 Oct 93,75 91,75 Dec 95,40 92,30 Mar 100,30 98,59 May 103,30 101,30 Aus 106,75 104,50 Oct 108,75 Dec N.T . 2,977 lots of 00 fons. Sep 1794 1785 Dec 1790 1774 Mar 1746 1744 May 1725 1724 Jul 1705 Sep N.T Dec 1675 1,122 lefts of 18 tons. 1794 1785 1779 1771.5 1747 1742 1728 1725 1718 1700.5 1493 1681 1685 -1207 1136 1085 1040 1305 975 980 1210 1137 1090 1047 1030 999 999 Paris Commodities 1492 1504 1480 1488 1450 1475 - 1460 - 1450 - 1430

International Stock Indexes 1978
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(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies) Amsterdam | GT Un ST 31.00 Howker-Sidd 107.80 Hudson Boy 31.00 Hudson Boy 365.50 Imp Chem 77.90 Imp Chem 77.90 Imp Chem 77.90 Imp Chem 103.00 Michols 57.80 Plessey 38.00 Ronk Drg 164.70 Royal Dutch 37.90 R.T.Z. 25.80 Shell 176.00 Thorn (Al 140.00 Tube Investi 133.60 Union Carb 119.60 Vickers 140.50 West Deep West Deep West Deep West Polef I.V.A. Hoogovens K.L.M. Not Nedder Pakhoed Philips Robeco Polinca

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Carrefour
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Cie Bancaire
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CGE
CCF
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Michplin
Moel Henn
Moulinex
Paribos
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Penarraya
Peryler
Peugeoi
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Tplemecan
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Usinpr 328.18 Unq. 1.728 204.00 384.00 145.00 145.00 121.50 121.50 121.50 45.40 747.80 44.00 1,318 569.00 1,318 161.50 92.50 167.90 107.90 107.90 107.90 107.90 107.90 1235.00 1235.00 1245.00 1245.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 125.00 12

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1,205 2,590 1,680 1,580 2,165 660,00 6,700 3,390 3,725 369,00 2,750 3,070 **European Gold Markets**

Gold Options prices in S/oz.) 8.00-9.00 9.00-10.00 6.25- 7.25 12.25-13.25 9.50-10.50 Valents White Weld S.A. L Quai de Mont-Blanc

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 7

12 Month Stock Sis. Close Prev High Low Div. In S YId. P/E 100s, High Low Quot. Close (Continued From Page 11)

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21 1054 VG Co 5.0
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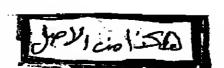
12 Month Stock Sis. Close Prev High Low Div. In 8 Yid. P/E 100s, High Low Quot. Close

Sales figures are unofficial d.—New yearly low, u.—New Yearly low, u.—New Yearly ligh.
Unless otherwise noted, raites of dividends in the foregoing table pre annual discursaments based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or comments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks olus the Current week, but not the totast trading day.

Where P sofil or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent of
mare has been poid the year's high-low range and dividend are
shown for the new stock only.

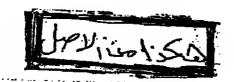
International Herald Tribune



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12 Month Stock 51s. High Low Olv, in 8 Ykt, P/E 100s. Nigh



AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 7

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d—New yearly law, u—New Yearly high.
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By reading across this table of the August 7, 1978 's closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the oational currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do oot take into account bank service charges.

1.16. Gldr. BF com. 0.2597 — 6.873 * 3.7795 * 14.56 * 6.873 * 3.7795 * 14.56 * 6.342 * 1,620.00 * 4.20525 * 61.19 — 384.83 * 26.44 * 5.204 x 200.37 * 13.773 * 0.2036 * 78.4014 * 5.3968 *

(c) Commercial Franc. 1"1 Units of 100, 1x1 Units of 1000 (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed buy one pound.

Estimates Up On Corn Crop

Corn is the oatioo's largest crop

and a major ingredient of the feeds eaten by livestock, so ahundant corn supplies act as a check on rising meat prices, analysts cote. Counting grain already in storage from previous crops, "I think we'll have a record crops," I think we'll have a record crops are the record crops." have B record supply of corn" this year, says a Drexel Burnham ana-

He believes "buge demand" will keep corn prices "around this level or a little lower" but prices received by farmers could drop to \$2 s bushel from the current \$2.20 to

Among the analysts revising their predictions is Wayne White, of De Kalb Agresearch in Illinois. He says says that while his compaoy's original forecast is 6.1 billion bushels, he believes the crop may be as large as 6.3 billion. This would be close behind the record 6.371 billion bushels harvested last

What apparently backfired analysts say, is that most estimates were based primarily on the lateoess of planting and ignored benefits resulting from the extreme wetness that caused the delay.

U.S. TV Imports Off From Japan by 41%

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — U.S. imports of color televi-sion sets from Japan declined significantly since the two nations concluded a marketing agreement last summer, but imports from Taiwan, Korea and Canada soared, the Commerce Department reports. The oumber of sets from Japan

dropped 41 percent, to 326,510 in the first quarter from 556,934 in the third quarter of last year. At the same time, though, Taiwan increased its shipments to the United States 41 percent, the oumber of sets from Korea jumped 136 percent and imports from Canada were up 118 percent. Combined shipments from the three, bowever, are still one-third less than those shipped from Japan, so overall im-ports for the period were down 2

Markets Closed Canadian stock exchanges were closed Monday for a national holi-

Analysts Revise Purchasers Say **Inflation Main** Threat in U.S.

CHICAGO. Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (UPI) — U.S. crop analysts, who had fore the country's purchasing ageots cast lower corn output due to poor found the second quarter much because the companies of the weather conditions, are increasing their estimates of production and vield as the season progresses. Management. The survey of the executives who

do corporate buying said 70 per-cent of the respondents found the April-June period "substantially better than the lousy first quarter." Only 8 percent found it "worse" than the preceding quarter.

The wide disparity in opinioo among the agents on a quarter-to-

quarter comparison was matched only once before in the 15 years the associatioo has been taking surveys - in 1972 as the country was coming out of the 1970-71 recession.

The survey found the purchasing

agents cootinue to view inflation as the No. 1 threat to healthy business," with the lack of a natioo-al eoergy policy a "major" problem requiring solution.

Comparing July to June, the association said the rate of rise in own orders and production cooun-

ued "at a quite acceptable pace" al-though the rate was down slightly. Inventories of purchased materials rose, according to the survey. Of those questioned. 34 percent re-ported bigger inventories, the high-est percentage since August 1974. Twelve percent reported lower inventories, the smallest percentage to do so since May 1974.

On buying policies, the study found that "some extension of for-ward commitments for capital goods which occurred in June gave way to retrenchment in July," with all the ground gained in June dissipated in July. However, most agents expect this year to be better for expenditures than last year. Higher prices were reported by

66 percent of the agents, while 3 percent said prices had declined. In June the figures were 69 and 2 percent, respectively.

World Bank Gets 30-Billion Yen Loan

TOKYO. Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — A group of eight Japanese banks have put together a 30 billion-yen (about \$158 million), 20-year loan to the World Bank, lead manager Mitsubishi Trust & Banking announced today.

The yen-denominated loan is the The yen-denominated form is the largest of its kind and carries the longest term so far granted by Japanese banks. Funding will be mostly from pension trust funds held by the banks. Mitsubishi said the interest and the largest carries and the largest carries are largest carries are largest carries are largest carries and the largest carries are largest carries and the largest carries are lar terest rate will be based on the Japanese long-term prime lending rate of 7.1 percent, plus a "reasonable margin' - reportedly less than 1 percent.

34. Ask a lot

(An international call means business.) Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

THE DINES LETTER asks... Is It Too Late To Buy The

GOLDS? Gold Smashes To New Highs!

The July collapse of the US dollar against the yen sent gold into new high ground for an "Upside Breakout." According to THE DINES LETTER's interpretation of the Dow Theory, a new high confirms Uptrend conditional if you want to know what this means to your investments, remember Mr. Dines is "The Original what this means to your investments, remember Mr. Dines is "The Original Goldbug" based on his being the first Security Analyst to recommend gold consistently since May 1961 without ever fleshing a sell signal. When gold reached a new all-time high at \$198, everyone who had ever bought gold held it

"The Dines Rule of Gold contracyclicality," discovered by Mr. Dines in 1960, states that "gold tends to move apposite to the rest of the market." Does a gold Uptrend than mean a much lower DJI? Should you switch into golds now? Have the golds risen too high already? Are there laggards worth buying now? THE DINES LETTER warned the latest Summit would solve nothing because they

THE DINES LETTER warned the latest Summit would solve nothing because they ignored gold, which is the secret key to inflation. In THE DINES LETTER's opinion, few people understand wirry gold made a new high and THE DINES LETTER is amazed at how many advisors recommend sole of gold shares now. Remember who they are. THE DINES LETTER emphatically disagrees with such sell advice. In the contrary, they believe gold stocks have yet to readly discount enormous earnings gains ahead. Some are simply looking at present Price/Earnings Ratios, a simplistic error. A high gold price brings nearly all the increased income directly through to profit, unlike most manufacturing concerns, so at a higher gold price, earnings should rise geometrically rather than arithmetically. This is fact. Thus, with gold soaring, THE DINES LETTER expects much higher 1979 earnings. The wise, far-sighted, and serious investor should bury gold showes right now, in THE DINES LETTER's opinion, especially since in some cases gold mining shares yield over 15%. Your trial subscription will tell you which ones THE DINES LETTER favors now! This alone is worth the price of p trial subscription they believe.

In nearly every issue "TDL's Latest on Gold" feature updates MR. DINES' latest thinking on gold events and you will see leading gold stacks recommended or rejected. They have also a "Model Gold Portfailo" feature so you'll get very specific advice from "The Original Goldbug"himself.

trown in so you	can clearly see the Uptrend or	Downtrend on these stocks:
AZI	Campbell Red Lake	Siant Yellowknije
langold .	Geer D'Alene	Hecia
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Day Mines Dome Mines Homestake Mining

Accelerating inflotion, soaring interest rates, rising food prices, the oil crists, a weak dollar overseas and a shaky Wall Street are converging at the same time. Even law P/E Ratios are considered a woming of possible hard times ahead—a Judas Goat, if you will—rather than a buying apportunity. The same manetary and inflationary problems that caused the infamous 1973 bear market are still present. The so-called "new buil market of 1975" was a fraud, a trap! Your trial subscription will include THE DINES LETTER's "long-term lists," one of which contains 18 Specific Short Sales.

contains 18 Specific Short Sales.

THE DINES LETTER is not a "gloom and doom" service. To round out a gold and silver-oriented partiality, the latest DINES LETTER includes a special feature on alrilines with 20 charts and 12 buy recommendations chosen from among the following airlines: KLM, American Airlines, Braniff, World Airways, UAL, Pan Am, Western, Hawalian, Allegheny, Alaska, Delta, Frontier, North Central, PSA, National, Continental, Southwest, Northwest, Eastern, and TWA. Teledyne has been THE DENES LETTER's favorite trading stock and you will also get their latest opinion on it. Also, for good measure, a special health feature entitled "What is the Secret of Looking Younger, staying Healthy, and Living Longer"? These and many other exciting features too numerous to mention are yours with any trial subscription to THE DINES LETTER! It is easy-to-read. Neither math nor economics required. See for yourself. They especially recommend the extended six-month trial to give you a fair look at all THE DINES LETTER's features without renewal notices right away. Why not send in the coupon while you're thinking about it?

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Yes! Send me your introductory Package and start my subscription to THE DINES LETTER. (Payment in U.S. dollars MUST be enclosed). Enclosed is ☐ \$85 extended trial for 6 months (13 issues). ☐ \$10 for 2 issues "look-see" trial.

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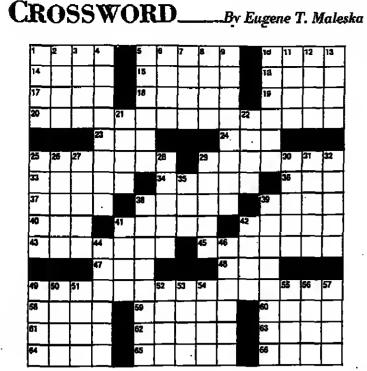
IT'S HARD BEING

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WHAT

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40 Downing Street

42 The "man 43 On in age

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epochs

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DID YOU KNOW THIS IS

NATIONAL SMILE WEEK, JOHN?

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YES, WORST DAY

I'VE HAD IN AGES

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44 Interlocutors foils 46 Be contingent Large bird 50 Naturalness 51 Cartoonisi Peter:

52 U.S. Treasury sleuths 53 "This Gun for 54 Lamb

55 Sign In a theater Actress Moreno

WEATHER

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WARSAW BRUSSELS BUCHAREST BUDAPEST CASABLANCA COPENHAGE COSTA DEL SOI DUBLIK BOINBURGH GENEVA NELSINKI ISTANBUL LAS PALMAS GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the stunds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following margin quency of quotations supplied for the BTI: [d]—doily; (w)—weekly thly; [r]—regu BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd: BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.: LF 1,401 5 100,11 5 3,05 5 1,049,59 5 8,06 BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) LIC. —(wi Universal Daltar Trust ... —(wi Ini'l Nigh Interest Trust ... —I wi High Interest Sterling ... \$15.22 \$ 9.58 \$ 44.17 \$ 0.36 \$ 16.97 Iw(Convert Ed Ini. & Certs (d) Convert. Band Ed. N.V..... (w) D.G.C... Id i Dallar Fund (ox-Divid.(... (d (Dreytus Fund Ini'i.... CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL . -- (w) Capital Ini'l Fund.......
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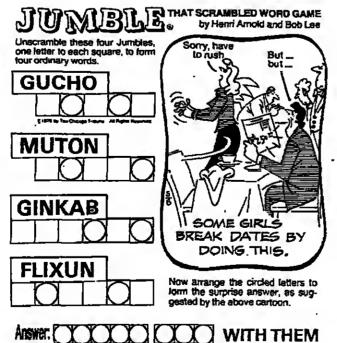
UNION INVESTMENT. Frankfurt

I WAS THE FIRST DOS EVER DARN! WHY I WAS JUST SIGNING OTTO! WAKE UP! DID HE YOU'RE HAVING GROWRR ELECTED A DREAM! wake me PRESIDENT mas OF THE UNITED 6 STATES HORE 8-8 -NOONE CANCALL "IM CHEAP SH, TACK? LOOK YOW MUCH "E'S COST IN" THE TAXPAYERS." WE'RE THROUGH YOU'RE JUST A CHEAP FILLUP) WHAT ARE MY CHUNCES OF WINNING? BUYSOME NOT IF YOU PAFFLE TICKETS impossible BUY ALL THE SIREP PERHAPS I'VE GOT TO RUN BY THE HOSPITAL NO. DR. MORGAN MEANWHILE. 15 STILL WITH FOR A FEW MINUTES! PLEASE, CONNIE-FOR YOUR SAKE, IF VINCE THIS EVENING CONTINUES TO BOTHER YOU, REPORT HIM!







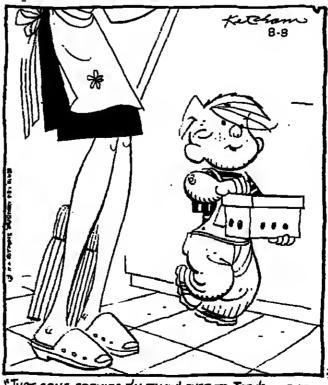


(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: GORGE MINUS DELUXE IMPACT Answer: How witch doctors keep fit — THEY "EXORCISE"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018





"JUST SOME COOKIES I'M TAKIN' OVER TO JOEYS...BUT WHEN MARGARET SEES THESE LITTLE HOLES, SHE WON'T COME NEAR NE!

BOOKS

ESPECIALLY WHEN YOU DON'T

KNOW WHERE YOUR NEXT

WORM IS COMING FROM

THE ELECTRIC PENCIL

SHARPENER BROKE DOWN AND

SHARPEN

EVERYTHING

BY HAND

BILL MAKING IT

OTTO

CHESAPEAKE By James A. Michener. Random House, 865 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

book, James A. Michener does for Maryland's Eastern Shore what he did for Colorado in "Centennial." By telling the story of dozens of fictional characters who live in a partly imaginary locale, he tries to capture the real history of the area — in the case of the Chesapeake Bay, from the time in the 16th century when Iodians and crabs were its chief inhabitants, down to a present when developers and pollutants have taken over. Speaking objectively, I would say that reading the book's 800-plus pages is like caring your way through a boxcar full of Rice Krispies with a teaspoon. You can't rush the process, otherwise the hits go flying about and you get nothing. On the other hand, if you proceed deliberately, it occurs to you that you are eating Rice Krispies. As for outritional value: I could recall virtually nothing of "Chesapeake" a few minutes after reading its final pages. For a more distinct impression of life in the Chesapeake Bay area, I would recommend William W. Warner's Beautiful Swimmers: Watermen Crabs and the Chesapeake Bay."
But please let me be subjective.

Rice Krispies happens to be one of my favorite junk foods, just as I regard Michener as superior among junk writers. I enjoy his peristaltic narrative technique, even if it does produce a history of hiccups. It's fun to guess which minor figure in B given episode will become the major character of a succeeding ooe, whether it's Edmund Steed the Catholic Engishman fleeing religious oppressioo in the early 17th century, who will found the plantation aristocracy of the Choptank area, or Timothy Turlock, the fer-ret-faced indentured felon, who will be the first of the bay's famous watermen; or Edward Paxmore, the Quaker driven by lashings from the Massachusetts Bay Colooy to sire oo a cliff overlooking the Choptank River a long line of ship-huilders and abolitionists; or Cudjo, the African, on whom the region's great debate over slavery will focus, or any of a dozen other figures who keep hudding and blooming and wilting like so many flower blos-soms in a time-stop film.

It's amusing to discover from what oblique viewpoint Michener will present the great events of American history — whether it's the Revolution seen through the eyes of a Steed who is appointed an ambassador to France, where he contrives with a clowning Ben Franklio to wio the citizens to the Colonial cause: or the coming of World War II oarrated in the form of Woolman Paxmore's oaive but deeply idealistic mission to per-suade "Mr. Hitler" that after all Jesus himself was a Jew.

What's more, one detects in Michener's narrative voice a genuine affection for the people of the Eastern Shore — not only for the plain-speaking Quakers among whose Bucks County, Pa., brethren the author himself grew up, but also for the inbred watermen who ply the rivers and inlets of the bay in skipjacks "drudgin' for arsters." avuncular at times, be is good at depicting the mixture of hostility and bumanity that persists among

Solution to Previous Puzzle

"CHESAPEAKE," his 21st the different racial and eth groups that have coexisted for

long in the region.

Anywny, if all else fails, one amuse oneself imagining the auti at work on his superstructures see him as a carpenter high or scaffold, his mouth full of nails, shed full of blueprints. In "Cent nial," the project got out of ha and he seemed to end up falling his perch into a wheelbarrow full cement. In "Chesapeake," the we goes hetter. Michcoer doeso't I the oced to place his narrator ins the structure; he simply goes and and tells his story. He doesn't le called on to begin with charact called Time, the Cretaceous Peri a diplodocus or even a crah; though one chapter stars a go: named Onkor, the story begins a ends with people. And it isn't a the whole of history had occur for the sake of the present; one g a sense of the past dropping aw. of traditions accreting over time.

the future looming beyond.
One pictures Michener high
oo his scaffold, his mouth full oails, but his project under cood Occasionally, he dashes to add piece to the frame to support, plank he hadn't planned on incliing. Every so often he rushes to i provise and bends a oail. But blueprint has been planned a memorized, and the carpeotry hasically sound. The structure v be filled with Rice Krispies, bu

Christopher Lehmann Haupt is book reviewer for The New YI

Meany Urges **More Time for ERA Backing**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP) AFL-CIO President George Mea is urging Congress to give hack of the Equal Rights Amendme more time to combat "a vicic campaign against it by right-wi groups.

In remarks presented to a Sen; subcommittee on the Constituti Mr. Meany singled out the St ERA movement headed by Phy Schlafly, the John Birch Sociand the Conservative Caucus as ip() groups he had in mind.
The subcommittee was wind

up three days of hearings on a p posal to extend the present sevyear ratification period, which pires next March 22. A similar extension proporticeared a significant hurdle Thursday when the House Ru

Committee approved it for consi-eration by the full House, probawithin the next two weeks. The members defeated by an vote an attempt by Rep. To Lott, R-Miss., to allow the

House to decide whether the relution authorizing the extension time would require a simple maje ty or a two-thirds vote. Opponents of the extension h contended that a two-thirds v. would be required, but Reps. D.

Edwards, D-Calif., and Elizab Holtzman, D-N.Y., cited the op ioo of constitutional experts w say only a simple majority vote... nceded. Other constitutional scholars, cluding former Sen. Sam Ervin. N.C., who testified before the S.

ate subcommittee last Thursd say that a two-thirds vote is need

The over-all issue of whetl-Congress can extend the time pre 131. ably will he challenged in co anyway, no matter what the vote said Rep. Charles Wiggins, Alexing Calif., who had tried to persua the Rules Committee to block to have proposal.

BRIDGE

By Alan Trusco $\frac{\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \mathcal{V}_{\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{A}}}{\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{A}}}{\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{A}}}$

On the hand shown, South's one no-trump opening led him to six oo-trump after his partner bad is-sued a slam invitation with a natural bid of four po-trump. North's bidding with a 16-point hand in-cluding three aces and two tens, was conservative, but the final coo-

tract was certainly appropriate.
The prospects of making 12 tricks diminished considerably wheo a club was led and two rounds of the suit showed the bad hreak. East discarded a spade. South then had to commit himself in one of the red suits, and he chose to finesse the diamond jack. If this had succeeded, be would have been able to play hearts with an assurance of 11 tricks and many chances for a 12th.

◆ A 109 **▽OJ72** EAST WEST ♦Q 8432 % K 1094 ↑885 **∳**J6 େ63 ♦ 0974 SOUTH (D) **♦**K75 ♥A85 **♣**KQ954

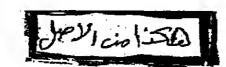
Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South 1 N.T. Pass Pass 4N.T. 6 N.T. Pass Pass West led the club three.

As it was, the diamood fine lost and a diamood was returned the king in the closed hand. Sou oow fell back on his reserve plaining based on finding East with the heart king and length in both maintains. He cased his two classifications, reaching this position:

> NORTH ♦A10 ♥QJ7 ♦ À 10 WEST EAST **◆**084 OK 108 .097 SOUTH 49

Dummy was entered with t spade ace and the beart queen w led. East chose to cover with t king and the ace won. Dummy we re-entered with a beart lead to t jack, and the lead of the two di mond winners ruined East. He ke his heart winner and the spade se en won the last trick io the closhand to bring home the slam. No that if East had not covered ti ately with the same effect.



Sudden Death With Watson, Pate

Mahaffey Wins PGA Title

By John S. Radosta

OAKMONT, Pa., Aug. 7 (NYT)

John Mahaffey won the 60th
Professinnal Golfers Association Championship yesterday after the regulation 72 holes ended in a three-way tie among Mahaffey. Tom Watson and Jerry Pate.

The playoff came after Watson had squandered a four-stroke lead he had held as late as the ninth hole. The tie was broken when Mahaffey sank a five-foot putt for a hirdie 3 on the second playoff hole. All three had pars on the first playoff hole. The sudden-death playoff began on the first hole of the par-71 Oakmont Country Club. in a suburh of Pittshurgh.

It was the second time the PGA Championship had been resolved in a sudden-death playoff in the two years the tie-breaking format has been employed. Lanny Wadkins defented Gene Littler after three holes last year.

tears beside the 18th green as they watched Mahassey and Watson complete their regulation rounds. lack Nicklaus, winner four times of the PGA Championship, had already left, missing the cut on Fri-

PGA Leaders

75-67-68-66-276
67-69-67-73-274
72-70-68-68-276
72-70-68-67-280
70-71-66-67-280
70-71-67-71-280
72-72-70-70-284
72-74-68-70-285
72-68-89-77-286
73-77-73-08-285
73-77-73-70-287 73-71-72-472-287
70-77-73-47-287
74-49-70-72-287
74-49-70-72-288
49-71-75-73-288
49-71-75-73-289
75-71-47-76-289
78-73-74-73-289
71-73-75-02-289
71-73-75-02-289
71-73-75-02-289
71-73-75-02-289
71-73-74-289
71-71-74-74-289 73-73-71-73-29

day with 153, five strokes above the

Watson shot a dismai 73 to complete the regulation 72 holes in 276. Mahaffey came from far behind with a stirring 66 and Pate shot 68.

The final round started with Watson at 10 under par, Pate at five under and Weiskopf and Inman tied at four under.

As the day began conditions were excellent for low scores. It was warm, there was no wind, and the greens were soft from three days of rain that had continued through Saturday night. It lonked like a perfect setup for at least two or three golfers to shoot low scores.

Dull Beginning

Surprisingly, the first three holes were a listless standoff — no one was moving forward. In fact, Pate as been employed. Lanny Wadins defeated Gene Littler after
ins defeated Gene Littler after
ins defeated Gene Littler after
hree holes last year.

Nicklaus Out Early

Pate and his wife. Soozi, were in a part begins the 18th group and the part of the part of

> It was not until the sixth and seventh holes that the round began perking up. Watson hogeyed the sixth and seventh to drop to nine under. At about that time, Pate and Mahaffey were heating up.

> Mahaffey hirdied the fourth, sixth and eighth holes to reach six under. Pate hirdied eight and nine to reach seven under, two strokes behind Watson. But along came Watson on the easy par-5 ninth, where he stiffed his second shot three feet from the hole and sank the putt for an eagle. That put him back at 11 under par and seemingly out of reach.

But only seemingly, On the 10th, Watson put his approach in a sand

Meanwhile, Mahaffey, playing in the same threesome as Watson, was catching up. On the 10th, Mahaffey carded a birdie for a swing of three shots. Now he was seven under and Watson was nine under. Pate bogeyed 10 but birdied 11 to bold position at seven under, tied with Mahaffey and only two strokes be-

There was no stopping Mahaf-fey. After his birdie on 10 had put him at seven under and only two strokes behind Watson, he sank a 30-foot putt on the 11th to reach eight under par. Now he was trailing Watson by one.

What had apparently been a run-away for Watson by the ninth hole — a lead of four shots over Pate and five over Mahaffey—had now become a contest. After 1t holes, Watson was nice under par and Mahaffey eight under. Pate, playing in the threesome ahead, was

No longer could Watson afford, in the manner of most leaders, to play defensively. His lead had dwindled to one stroke and now, with his pursuers taking daring shots in their run at him, he had no option but to play aggressively.

On the par-5 12th, Watson put his second shot in the rough and had to be satisfied with a 5, remaining at nine under par. Just as Watson was wrestling with his troubles on 12. Pate hit his tee shot to four feet from the pin on the 13th, and he sank the putt for birdie. That drew him even with Mahaffey at eight under. eight under.

The pressure was on Watson, and the tension was getting to him. On the par-3 13th he pulled his tee shot to the rough beside the green, and he had to pitch over a hunker to the far side of the green, about 30 feet past the hole. From there he took two putts for a bogey 4. That costly bogey pushed Watson back to eight under par and into a three-way ue with Pate and Mahaffey.

Lead at 14th

On the 14th hole, Mahaffey grabbed the lead with a stirring birdie 3. His approach hit the flag-suck and rolled to a stop about five watson put his approach in a sand trap and blasted out terrihly. 45 feet from the hole. Stunningly, Watson proceeded to take three putts for double-bogey. The eagle on 9 had been negated.

Meanwhile, Mahaffey, playing in the same threesome as Watson, was protected his one-shot lead with a gutsy effort on the par-4 15th. His approach caught the left fringe, and from there be chipped to about

> On Oakmont's undulating greens an eight-foot putt can be an ogre, but Mahaffey was sinking every-Pate took the lead with a birdie 3



thing, and he sank this putt, too, to save his par. Watson also parred yards, Pate drove the sand trap besave his par. Watson also parred the same hole. Both Mahaffey and Watson bogeyed the 16th hole, a par-3 of 230 yards. Watson pulled his tee shot into the rough and Mahaffey tonk three putts from the

side the green, blasted out perfectly and sank the putt for a three. Now the standing was Pate nine under par, Mahaffey eight under and Watson seven under.

On the 17th, Watson pulled to eight under with a birdie 3 while with that bogey, again there was Mahaffey was saving par, That re-

stored the tie between them. On the 18th. Pate dreve perfectly down the center of the fairway and hit his approach 20 feet below the cup. He hit a lag putt for his third shot to 2½ feet — and missed. Pate, one of the better putters in the game,

Ali-Spinks Match

Fist Is Courageous And Full of Money

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT) — Muhammad Ali promises to feed Leon Spinks a knuckle sandwich when they meet next month in New Orleans, the capital of Creole cook-

ery in the United States.
"What is a knuckle sandwich?" a
reader of The New York Times inquired of Craig Claiborne a while ago, and the published reply filled one admirer of the gifted gastronome with the rapture Claiborne himself derives from eating a pick-

"This is only an educated guess," wrote the eloquent epicure, "but it is presumed that such a sandwich vould be made from the cooked knuckle of an animal. The most fa-miliar such 'knuckle' is pork knuckle, which is the same as pork hock as used in making sauerkraut, soups and so on. There is a good deal of gelatin in the knuckle and if simmered in seasoned liquid, it would quite naturally produce a tasty filling for a sandwich bun. Pass the mustard and mayonnaise."

The Manty Art

Salivating like Pavlov's dogs, let us turn from the culinary to the manly art. According to Top Rank Inc., promoter of the Spinks-Ali rematch, advance-ticker sales have already established an all-time arready established an all-ume record for a live gate. Though a closed-circuit television production may gross as much as \$20 million worldwide, no promotion ever matched the hox office of \$2,658,660 for Jack Dempsey's return bout with Gene Tunney in Chicago's Soldier Field in 1927.

Top Rank says this figure was

Top Rank says this figure was passed in July, and flacks are whispering pretty nothings about a growth of \$6 million or more in the world's biggest fight club. (Super Bowl XII played to 76,400 witness-es in the domed stadium last January with no seats on the field, grossing \$2,292,000 at \$30 a ticket.)

Birthplace of Carnivores

For a match between a novice who hasn't learned to fight and an overripe stager who bas forgotten bow, a \$6-million gate may seem implausible, but it wouldn't be the first bit of ring history made in New Orleans, birthplace of carnivores like Harry Wills, Pete Herman and Willie Pastrano and scene of many memorable battles hefore of many memorable battles before and after Bob Fitzsimmons knocked Jack Dempsey loose from the middleweight championship of the world.

Ali and Spinks have been training for the engagement as though it were a date for the junior prom, but if both shape up nn schedule, their meeting will occur just one week past the 86th anniversary of James Sullivan in the first match for the world heavyweight championship fought with padded mittens.

That elassic encounter took place on Sept. 7, 1892, in the Olympic Club on Royal Street in the French Quarter. This was a commodious establishment with rooms for reading and smoking, billiards and cards, bowling alleys, a rifle range,

wo sporting powerhouses of the

11th Commonwealth Games, head-

ed the medal standings today in

what was becoming a private duel

as track and swimming got into full

Major League

Standings

But Britain kept in touch thanks

Canada, Australia Lead

Pct. G8 .433 — .570 7 .555 69 .550 9 .472 179 .267 29

swimming pool, gymnasium and an arena with a seating capacity of 9,000.

"At the laying of the corner-stone," reads a program note on the Sullivan-Corbett affair, "the orator of the day, in the course of a carefully thought out speech, said to the spectators assembled: 'The Olympic Club is creating a respect for manly spirits, a respect for hon-est, unafraid muscle, it is teaching the grand lesson that a fist is courage and a pistol cowardice and these are manly, honest, straight up and down lessons on the right side of patriotism, of health, of decency and morality."

An essay in the program begins

as though composed by Angelo Dundee, trainer of Ali: "It is no exaggeration to say that the subject of this sketch is by long odds the most popular pugilist of the day."

"The heavyweight pugilist who is to endeavor to wrest from John L. to endeavor to west from John L. Sullivan the championship honors of his class," another sketch begins, "and upon whom so many of the knowing 'uns have pinned their faith and the contents of their pocketbooks, has in a comparatively short space of time taken front rank as a fighter and has made a legion of friends by reason of his gentlemanly address."

Sept. 7 was the third and climacsept. I was the third and climac-tic day of a festival billed as a "Carnival of Champions." On Sept. 5. Jack McAuliffe, a small tiger from County Cork, defended the lightweight championship of the world by stopping Billy Myer in 15 rounds, They fought for a \$10,000 stake and tickets cost \$7.

The next night, George Dixon, featherweight champion, took Jack

Skelly out in eight, winning a step. Out in eight, winning a step. Olympic Club charged S5 for a seat at that one. Then came the "Grand Glove Contest for the heavyweight championship of the world" with a purse of \$25,000 and \$10,000 a side. Sullivan, about a month short of his van, about a month short of his 34th hirthday, weighed 212 pounds. Corbett was eight years vounger and 34 pounds lighter. Ali, incidentally, is in his 37th year, Spinks in his 25th. For Sullivan-Crrbett, a ringside seat cost \$15; for Ali-Spinks, the price is \$200.

Sullivan was favored by 4-1, hut Corbett beat him to the punch from the start, drew first blood in the fifth round, and dropped him in on his face with a right to the jaw in the 21st. John L., got up, fell, got up, fell, gnt up, and went down on his hack, blood pouring from nose and mouth,

In what is left of the fight mob today, the consensus seems to favo All, who may also be favored in the betting. It's not that the boys believe Ali can hit anybody. They have ahundant evidence that he can't. Rather, they believe the script calls for Ali to become champion for a third time. No man ever has done that. All would be the first to agree that he is not like

Tiant Retires 11 Straight

Red Sox Beat Brewers, 4-0, to Lead AL East by 7

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 7 (AP) — City a 4-1 advantage in the first six-hit pinching of Jim Slaton as larry McWilliams recorded his fourth straight victory and rockie delivered his 18th home run of the infielder Boh Horner drove in two season after Lou Whitaker singled in the first six-hit pinching of Jim Slaton as Larry McWilliams recorded his fourth straight victory and rockie delivered his 18th home run of the infielder Boh Horner drove in two season after Lou Whitaker singled in the third inning. Kemp, who in the third inning. Kemp, who in the third inning, Kemp, who in the third inning, Kemp, who in the third inning, Kemp, who in the complete wame of the shured a five-hitter for his before being relieved in the first six-hit pinching of Jim Slaton as fourth straight victory and rockie delivered his 18th home run of the infielder Boh Horner drove in two season after Lou Whitaker singled in the first delivered his 18th home run of the infielder Boh Horner drove in two in the third inning. Kemp, who in the third inning, the proposition of the infielder Boh Horner drove in two in the first delivered his 18th home run of the infielder Boh Horner drove in two in the third inning. Kemp, who in the third inning, the proposition of the infielder Boh Horner drove in two in the first delivered his 18th home run of the infielder Boh Horner drove in two in the first delivered his 18th home run of the infielder Boh Horner drove in two in the third inning. Brewers vesterday.

Tiant (8-4) retired 11 consecutive batters in one stretch en route to his first victory since June 24 as the Red Sox opened a seven-game lead in the American League East.

Carl Yastrzemski beat out a foller to shortstop to start the Red Sox second inning against Bill Iravers, After Carlton Fisk flied out Fred Lynn and Dwight Evans singled, loading the bases. Bob Bailey's bloop single scored one ran, a hases-loaded walk to Butch Hobson scored another and Burlewan followed with his single.

The second-place Brewers who have lost nine of their last 13 games, wasted a one-out double by Don Money and an infield hit by Oglivie in the first when Larry hisle bounced into a force-out and Ceril Cooper flied to center.

The three-game series attracted a total of 153,974 fans, a major eague high this year for a threegame series. It was also the largest gowd for a three-game series in Milwaukee baseball history, surpassing 130,338 for three games between the Chicago Cubs and the old Milwookee Braves in 1957.

Royals 12, Blue Jays 5

At Kansas City, Al Cowens hit his first grand slam home run and Hal McRae added a two-run douhle as Kansas City routed Toronto 12-5. Cowens, hobbled this season by a knee injury, hammered an 0-1 pitch from Balor Moore (5-3) into the Turonto bullpen to give Kansas Steve Kemp bomered to back the

charged with six runs.

Page drove home two runs with a single and a triple and Dell Alston drove in the winning run with a seventh-inning single to give Oakland a 4-3 victory and a sweep of its doubleheader with Seattle. In the opener. Taylor Duncan singled home pinch-runner Darrell Woo-

shutout and complete game of the season and Chris Chambliss rapped a two-run single in the first inning as New York defeated Jim Palmer and Baltimore, 3-0, ft was the secand strong game in a row for the 32-year-old Hunter, who stretched his scoreless string to 17 innings, following the worst outing of his career in which be failed to retire a hatter against Cleveland and was

Angels 4. Twins 3

Lansford's run-scoring single with one out in the ninth inning scored Ken Landreaux from second base and gave California a 4-3 victory over Minnesota, Landreaux opened the ninth with a hunt single, his third hit of the game, and advanced to second on Rick Miller's sacrifice bunt. Lansford then nicked reliever Mike Marshall for a single to cen-

A's 4-4, Mariners 3-3

dard in the eighth inning as Oak-land won, 4-3.

Tigers 8, White Sox 0

run shot in the fifth, chasing White the sixth by Gene Garber, who Sox starter Ken Kravec (7-11), who earned his 16th save.

suffered his sixth straight loss. Rangers 3, Indians 2

At Arlington, Texas, pinch-hitter Gary Gray hit a two-out, two-run homer in the bottom of the ninth inning as Texas beat Cleveland, 3-2. Tom Veryzer led off the Cleveland ninth and reached second on a two-base throwing error by shortstop Bert Campaneris. Ron Pruitt doubled to the the score, Larvelle Blanks singled and Ted Cox delivered a sacrifice fly to make it 2-1.

Phillies 3-5, Pirates 2-0

In the National League, at Pittsburgh, Steve Carlton pitched a three-hitter, drove in a run and scored one to pace Philadelphia to a 5-0 victory over Pittshurgh and a sweep of their doubleheader. In the first game, Larry Bowa drove in two runs with a single off Burt Blyleven (9-7) to lead Philadelphia

to a 3-2 victory.

Reds 3, Padres 1 At Cincinnati, pinch-hitter Johnny Bench hroke a tie with a seventh-inning sacrifice fly after an error by San Diego shortstop Ozzie Smith and Cincinnati rallied to beat San Diego, 3-1. Until Bench's game-winning RBL Randy Jones (9-10) had permitted only one fly ball, handcuffing Cincinnati with low-breaking sinkers.

Braves 3, Astros 2

Expos 2-3, Cubs 1-4

At Chicago, Greg Gross' run-scoring double and Mike Vail's pinch-hit sacrifice fly highlighted a three-run cighth inning rally that gave Chicago a 4-3 victory over Montreal and a doubleheader split. Gary Carter and Andre Dawson homered to provide Steve Rogers and Montreal with a 2-1 triumph in

Dodgers 5, Giants 1

At San Francisco, Burt Hooton pitched a four-hitter and Reggie Smith drove in three runs as Los Angeles beat San Francisco, 5-1, and knocked it out of the lead in the National League West, San Francisco, in first place since June fell 2 points behind Cincinnati, which beat San Diego. Third-place Los Angeles moved within 21/2 games of the lead in baseball's ejosest pennant race.

Cardinals 3, Mets 1

At St. Louis, George Hendrick continued his hitting rampage with a solo home run and an RBI single, leading St. Louis to a 3-1 triumph over New York. Hendrick, whom St. Louis acquired May 26 from San Diego, pounded both his his off Jerry Koosman (3-13) in hand-ing the New York leithander his fourth straight loss. In his last five At Atlanta, rookie left-hander 20 at-bats.



. . .in 1972 photo

tional League at Cincinnati and Brooklyn and in the American League at New York.

game, another no-hitter, seven career one-bitters and had a 1.88 lifetime earned run average. The veterans' committee waived the 10 years of major league service rule to in-



Montreal catcher Gary Carter is almost toppled as Chicago runner Dave Kingman tries to score. But Carter managed to take throw from Andre Dawson in time to tag Kingman out.

Sunday's Line Scores

Housian 010 000 010-2 5 0
Attanta 011 901 00x-3 5 1
Richard, Sambito 10) and Pulois, Bachy (77;
McWilliams, Garber (7) and Nolan, W-McWilliams, 4-0. L-Richard, 11-10. Housian, Workson 112), 1 (Samples 12) one; Biyleven, Tekulve (8) en, 98, L-Blyisven, 9-7, HR-Krovec, Scheuler (5), Willoughby (8) and fahorodny: Slaten and Perrish, W—Slaten, 12-8. Rogers, Knowles (9) and Carler; Lamp, D. Agare (9) and Roder, W.—Rogers, 13-7, L.— 000 002 001-3 9 1 000 001 03x-4 9 1 Garman |61, Knowles |01 and is, McGlothen (01, Sutter (91 and Tight and Fisk; Travers, Costro (0) and 8. Aarlinez, C. Moore (9), W-Tight, 8-4, L-Travers.7-6. Koosman, Kobel 17) and Stearns; S. Martinez,

CFL Standings

Roder, W. Rogers, 13-7. Montreal, Corter [12], Do

er (7), Pu

n 22, Brilijsh Columbio 22

Taronia 14, Montreal 11

House, Parrolt (4), Romo (6) and Silmon; Bro-020 001 000-3 9 0 002 000 011-4 12 0 Zohn, Marshall (8) and Wyneger;

freal 2-3, Chicago 1 adelphia 3-5, Pittaburgh 2-6 SI. Louis 3, New York 1 Monday's Games Physburgh (Reuss 0-1) at Chicaga (Kruków 5-

Detroil & Chicago 0 New York 3, Battimore 0

Boston 4, Milwaukee 0 Konson City 12 Toronto 5

lmore (D. Mortinez 8-8) al Taronto (Clan

Seattle [Honeycutt 4-6] at Minnesota ID. Jack-

At Commonwealth Games EDMONTON, Alberta, Aug. 7 to Brendan Foster who brought his (UPI) — Canada and Australia, the country its first track and field gold country its first track and field gold medal with a 10,000 meters victory

in front of Queen Elizabeth.

The queen, making the last official appearance of her 11-day Canadian tour, watched Foster, 30, pull away from Kenya's Michael Musyoki with a tremendous burst in the closing laps to win the first prestige race of the Games. Foster said he planned to rest for Thursday's 5,000-meter clash with

world-record holder Henry Rono of Kenya, who he will be meeting for the first time. Diane Jones-Konihowski won the women's pentathlon with a Games record of 4,768 points. Sue Mapstone of England took the silver, hut Barhara Beable of New Zealand collapsed with exhaustion just 50 meters from the finish of the final race and forfeited an almost

Wray. The only other gold medal awarded on the first day of track and field events went to Peter Farmer of Australia. The 26-yearold teacher from New South Wales won the hammer with a throw of 71.10 meters.

certain bronze to England's Yvette

In the pool Gary Hurring of New Zealand observed a family tradition of taking home a medal giving his nation its first gold with games-record victory in the men's 200-meter backstroke. The 16-year-old Auckland high

school student, whose mother and father were both swimming medalists at the 1954 games in Van-couver, came from behind in the final 100 meters to win in 2:04.37. Australia picked up the other two medals when Glenn Patching. 20, of the silver medal-winning 4 x 100-meter freestyle relay team, won another silver with a 2:05.76 clocking and Paul Moorfoot, 18, wan the bronze in 2:05.99. Australian freestyle record-holder Mark Morgan,

style. George Nagy, 21, gave Canada its sixtb gold swimming medal, breaking the game-record he set in the preliminaries earlier in the day. to win the 200-meter butterfly in

20, won the men's 100-meter free-

At the end the third day of competition. Canada led with 14 medals. Australia had seven, Britain four, New Zealand two and India one.



who was inducted today into the

same results.

. . . an 1953 pluvo

COOPERSTOWN, N.Y., Aug. 7 Hall of Fame along with the late (AP) — Eddie Mathews waited 10 Larry MacPhail and Addie Joss. "I was disappointed when I missed. Five of those years made up the This year I fought it, used reverse psychology. I didn't want to get my for the Hall of Fame. The others were spent in anxious anticipation and, until last January, with the

percent required for election. Last Tanticipated it each year, espe-year, the slugging third baseman cally last year," said Mathews, with the Braves in Boston. Milwaukee and Atlanta, and later a Houston Astro and Detroit Tiger. trailed only Ernic Banks, the only player selected that year. Ernie and I are the only infield-

ers to hit over 500 homers," said Mathews, who is tied with Banks for ninth on the all-time home run list with 512. "I thought when Ernie got in, so would I. But I would have waited another 10 years if I Mathews who played 17 years in the majors, with a 271 lifetime average, holds the major league

record for most home runs by a third baseman, the National League record for most consecutive seasons with 30 or more home runs (nine, 1953-1961), the NL mark for most games played at third base (2.154) and the most homers in a season by an NL third baseman (47

He also managed the Braves

At Anaheim, Calif., Carney

At Oakland, Calif., Mitchell

3 Inducted Into Baseball Hall of Fame from Aug. 7, 1972, through July 21. "That's all the managing I'm going to do," said Mathews, who was at the Braves' helm when his onetime slugging partner, Hank Aaron, hroke Babe Ruth's major league career home run record. "I

had my shot, I wouldn't want to do

The 47-year-old Mathews ended his career in the American League with Detroit in 1968. "In one game that season I hit two home runs to tie and pass Mel Ott," Mathews recalled. "The next morning my back hurt and soon af-

ter I bad surgery. I never hit another home run." Mathews' wait to join baseball's immortals in the Hall of Fame was hardly a long one in comparison to the time it took the veterans' committee to choose MacPhail, who left baseball in 1947 and died in 1975, or Joss, who died two days before the start of the 1911 season

of spinal meningitis at age 31.

MacPhail, the "Barnum of Baseball," was the game's first great innovator and was responsi-hle for major league night games, a pension plan, Old Timers' Day, airplane travel by ball clubs and many other ideas that are accepted as part of the game today. MacPhail built pennant winners in the Na-

Eddie Mathews

Joss, who pitched for Cleveland from 1902-1910, hurled a perfect

Art Buchwald

The Invention of TV

WASHINGTON — The ques-tion came up at dinner the other night when people were discussing the Tory victory in Britain.

Why is it that the English were

able to rule the world for almost 200 years, while the United States has been unable to hold for less than 25 years?" An Englishman

at the lable replied. "It's quite simple, my dear chap. There was no television.

"Of course," someone else "television

hadn't been in-Buchwald vented then." "On contrary," the Englishman said, "it had been invented, but we were

wise enough not to let the secret We all looked at him in amaze-

ment. "Lord Cashmere of Ruthland invented television in the year 1775." he said, "You can look it up in the secret archives of the British Museum. He was actually trying to invent the radio: but rather dan

instead."
"What kind of picture?" a skeptical guest asked. A picture of a Redcoat in Boston flogging an old Colonial man."
"It is hard to believe." someone

sound, he got a picture on his box

"Quite. In any case. Lord Cashmere knew he was onto something big, so he took the box to King George III and demonstrated it to the court, which at the time was meeting on the Television Moors in Wales."

"So that's where the name came from." someone said.

"It's all in the secret archives," the Englishman said. "The court was aghast at what they were seeing. There were large burly Redcoats beating on the poor Colonials, kicking women and children, setting fire to their homes and committing unbelievable atrocities in

the villages,
"'Lord Cashmere,' the Arch-bishop of Canterhury said, 'what in God's name have you wrought?"

"Lord Cashmere said. I'm not sure, but it's possible that this invention could change all of man- columns.

that with this box our people would bear witness to the great news events of our time. No longer would we he dependent on ships for our news. We could actually see our victories as they were happen-ing. What a boost for the morale of the empire.'

"A cheer rent the air over Television Moors. But then Sir Ronald Paley, the king's adviser on military affairs, spoke up: 'I do not wish to dash cold water on this box, but may I point out to you gentlemen that this invention could be the end of the Empire? Do you believe our young people would remain silent after watching what we are doing in the Colonies or, for that matter, anywhere else? The country would he split asunder. The strength of England is that her people have no

idea of what we're up to abroad.'
"King George III spoke up. 'Sir
Rouald is right. If we're to wage
war in the Colonies, we don't want the people at home to know what

we're doing.

"Besides, if we have to pull out,
I wan to do it without the whole
world watching us. Lord Cashmere,
you have done your country an ill
deed by this dannable countapdon. l order you at the pain of losing your head never to reveal your secret. We shall bury the box here on the moors, and Britannia will rule the waves.

The Englishman paused as we hung on to his every word.

"Then you kept the secret all these years," someone said.

"That's correct." the Englishman said. "Thirty years ago an American anthropologist, digging around the moors, discovered the box. He turned it over to RCA which, without thinking of the consequences, started to manufacture them on a large scale. I imagine you can date the difficulties of the United States as a world power from the day Lord Cashmere's box was made available to the world."

"What a great story," I said. "Do you mind if I write it?" "Go right ahead," the Englishman said. "It can't do Britain any harm anymore."

Art Buchwald is on assignment for a few weeks trying to find out if there are any Cuban troops on Cape Cod. He left behind his all-time favorite

It is not one of London's biggest banks, nor is it

regarded as progressive. Its profits are abysmally low.

A Bank for the British Carriage Trade

By Robert D. Hershey Ir.

L ONDON (NYT) — Several times each week a horse-drawn black coach clops up to Courts & Co. headquarters near Trafalgar Square.

A messenger in a bowler jumps out and quickly carries a few envelopes inside. A minute later the Coutts doorman slips the horse some peppermints - "he gets a hit of a sulk if he doesn't get something" — and the brougham is on its way. The queen has done the day's banking.
Coutts (it rhymes with suits) is not one of

London's higgest banks, nor is it regarded as very progressive. And its profits are abys-

But those things seem secondary to a \$1.5-hillion institution that prides itself on personal service and respect for the past. It lieves appearances count, reflected in the fact that almost all male employees must be clean shaven and wear frock coats, or cuta-

ways, and stiff white collars.

It is a selective bank, though not quite so fussy as one of its competitors, which asks, "Which of our customers referred you?" before it will talk further with potential depositors, "We're interested in the top end of the market — the "A" and upper "B" customers," said Julian Roharts, Coutts's deputy managing director, using terms that describe Britain's socioeconomic elasses.

A Tightrope

"We're trying to walk the tightrope be-tween being exclusive and not too off-put-ting." he said.

Among the hank's 26,700 personal customers is the entire royal family, although the hank will not say how many persons are included. Courts also handles the privy purse accounts, the expense money the royal

family is appropriated by Parliament.

Although the queen and others in her family are immensely wealthy - and some of them are frequent function guests at Courts — the bank says its business does not depend on them. "Obviously, we'd be horrified if there were any talk of losing them; we'd think we had failed," said Keith Howells, the bank's tall, circumspect manager for husiness development. "But I don't think it would be the end of the world."

One of the bank's 14 directors, in fact, is a cousin of the queen, though he is not involved in the unit of fewer than half a dozen people that handles the royal accounts.

The link with the monarchy goes back to the reign of George III, who presided over the loss of the American Colonies. Accord-ing to legend, the Prince of Wales was delayed by rain after the races one day and asked the Third Earl of Bute, who had been the royal rutor, to round out a card game. The privy purse accounts, so the story goes, may have been obtained on the recommendation of the earl, whose parents had banked with Courts.

Coutts's founding is lost to history, but it has been traced to 1692 when John Campbeil, a Scot, set up shop as a goldsmith-banker in the Strand. The Courts family entered the firm through marriage in 1755 and the hank became Thomas Coutts & Co. The present name was adopted in 1822. One of the hank's bows to tradition -not to Madison Avenue - is that it still calls the

part of the bank where money changes hands the "shop." Besides the royal family some famous cus-tomers of Coutts have been William Pitt. Walter Scott, Joshua Reynolds, Charles Dickens, Lord Tennyson and, more recently, a number of Fleet Street newspaper executives. There were also many refugees from the French Revolution and the section that deals with expatriate accounts is still called

the French Department. Until the 1950s all the bank's statements were hand-written by its expert calligrapher,

a touch now reserved for royalty. But all customers get a computer-printed narrative statement showing chronologically to whom each check was paid and from whom each deposit was received.

Statements are sent as often as the customer wants and may even be provided in a foreign language. There is no charge for checking accounts in which an average balance of £500 (\$940) is kept. If the balance is less, the annual fee is about \$55, though it may rise this fall to \$75.

Some Setbacks

Although catering almost exclusively to the carriage trade, Coutts has had some serious setbacks. Profits slumped from \$3.8 million in 1972 to a mere \$38,000 in 1975, measured at the current exchange rate, and last year recovered only to \$920,000.

"We're going through a tough period," Howells said, explaining that the bank has had to write off large amounts of real estate loans and that it has been making an immense investment for its size in renovating

mense investment for its size in renovating its landmark headquarters across from Charing Cross Station.

This five-year project that will cost more than \$40 million does, however, save the distinctive facades and the pepper-pot corner cupolas. Coutis expects to move back from temporary offices in December.

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PEOPLE: Princess margures, On Holiday in Italy Princess Margaret, Banker

Princess Margaret, the younger sister of Queen Elizabeth, has gone vacationing with an Italian mer-chant hanker seven years her junior, the Sun newspaper has reported in London. The tabloid said that the princess is accompanied by Mario d'Urso, 40, a bachelor, and they are staying in an elegant villa owned by his parents at Conca dei Marina near Amalfi, an Italian resort south of Naples. The report said they flew together from London's Heathrow airport last Thursday, An official at Princess Margaret's Kensington Palace household confirmed that she left Thursday for a two-week holiday in Italy hut he declined to say who was with her. The princess will be 48 on Aug. 21. She was divorced from her hushand Lord Snowdon on May 24, after 18 years of marriage and two children. The Sun said that the princess has visited the villa before and that D'Urso works for the U.S. merchant bankas Kuhn Lord in London, where he has a home in the Belgravia district. The Italian holiday strengthened speculation that the friendship between the princess and so-cialite Roddy Llewellyn, 30, has cooled * * *

The on-again off-again family feud between Herbert Armstrong, founder of the Worldwide Church of God, and his radio-evangelist son, Garner Ted Armstrong, is on again. The younger Armstrong has founded a hreakaway church of his own - following excommunication hy his father from the one in Pasa-dena, Calif. The elder Armstrong - apparently fearing a drain on the church's \$65-million annual income — issued a letter to members of the sect, saying, "This Garner Ted Armstrong church has now started a campaign to draw away both whatever sheep and shepherds be can entice to follow him — to follow a man instead of a Living

Television producer Wally George, red-faced after announcing that former President Richard Nixon will appear on "The Sam Yorty Show," said that Nixon actually will be talking to the former Los Angeles mayor by telephone. George announced last week that Nixon would be in Los Angeles Aug. 20 to do the show. But he later said it was an "unintentional



Princess Margaret visiting villa ("

wertight" not to have explained terview and face to face talk. Yorn and that he "will not ask Nixor any embagrassing questions." Nix. ture plans and other subjects. * * *

Canadian Prime Minister Pierrych will Elliett Thideau has been criticize property by two British tabloids for what had last they considered his off-hand attitude toward Queen Elizabeth. The queen also is queen of Canada and head of the Commonwealth, or intermediate which Canada is one of the oldes.

The Eabor Daily Mirror in front-page editorial, headlined "N-w-1" Way to freat a Lady," fumed that a Trudeau went on holiday instead ox welcoming the queen to Canada, " " and when they did meet at the trade of Commonwealth Games in Edmon water ton, Alberta, "he was wearing ar on tunbuttoned short-sleeved shire open sandals and no socks." The same of the same of the same open sandals and no socks." Sun said that Trudeau is either "ir a main". credibly stupid for a man who has all skillfully held on to power for lightly years. Or he is just grabbing anti-matter british votes from French Canadis British votes from Fre 10 14 15 676 ans and republicans.

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Weight-Loss Operation Seen as Threat to Marriage

THICAGO (UPI) - An operauon to help fat people lose weight can leave them with an increased appetite for sex that may threaten their marriages.

A study of patients who underwent intestinal hypass opera-tions, which produce rapid weight loss in the obese, showed they developed such a rapid increase in sexual and social desires that some of their spouses became impotent, hisexual or homosexual.

The study, published in the cur-rent Journal of the American Medical Association, showed "striking changes" in the patients' marital ships. Three other husbands of newly slim wives became impotent. Psychiatrists examined 14 hypass

patients — 12 women and two men — and assessed their marital situations before and after the surgery. Only one patient - a 51-year-old man - reported that his new-found shape did not affect his marital re-lationship or his sex life. Two of the couples divorced and the others reported varying degrees of stress-induced marital and sexual problems.

The researchers, Dr. John Neill

relationships. The husbands of of the University of Kentucky and spouses' weight problems," the rethree patients began engaging Drs. John Marshall and Charles searchers reported.

Yake of the University of Wisconsin, said most of the patients were partners in marriages of conven-ience and expressed only mixed satisfaction with their marriages be-

fore surgery.

Ten of the 12 female patients described their husbands as inade-quate, docile, weak, clinging and in other ways dependent on them. Spouses of the patients tended to openly confirm their dependence and passivity. Feeling lucky to be whom she suspected of homosexual married they did not voice strong activity. It didn't work and she negative feelings about their asked the operation be reversed.

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Following surgery and signifi-cant weight loss, most patients showed increased sexual appentes and greater desire for social activity - appetites and desires not often shared by their passive, once-com-

One woman said she underwent the surgery hoping a new, sleek fig-ure would win back her husband.

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